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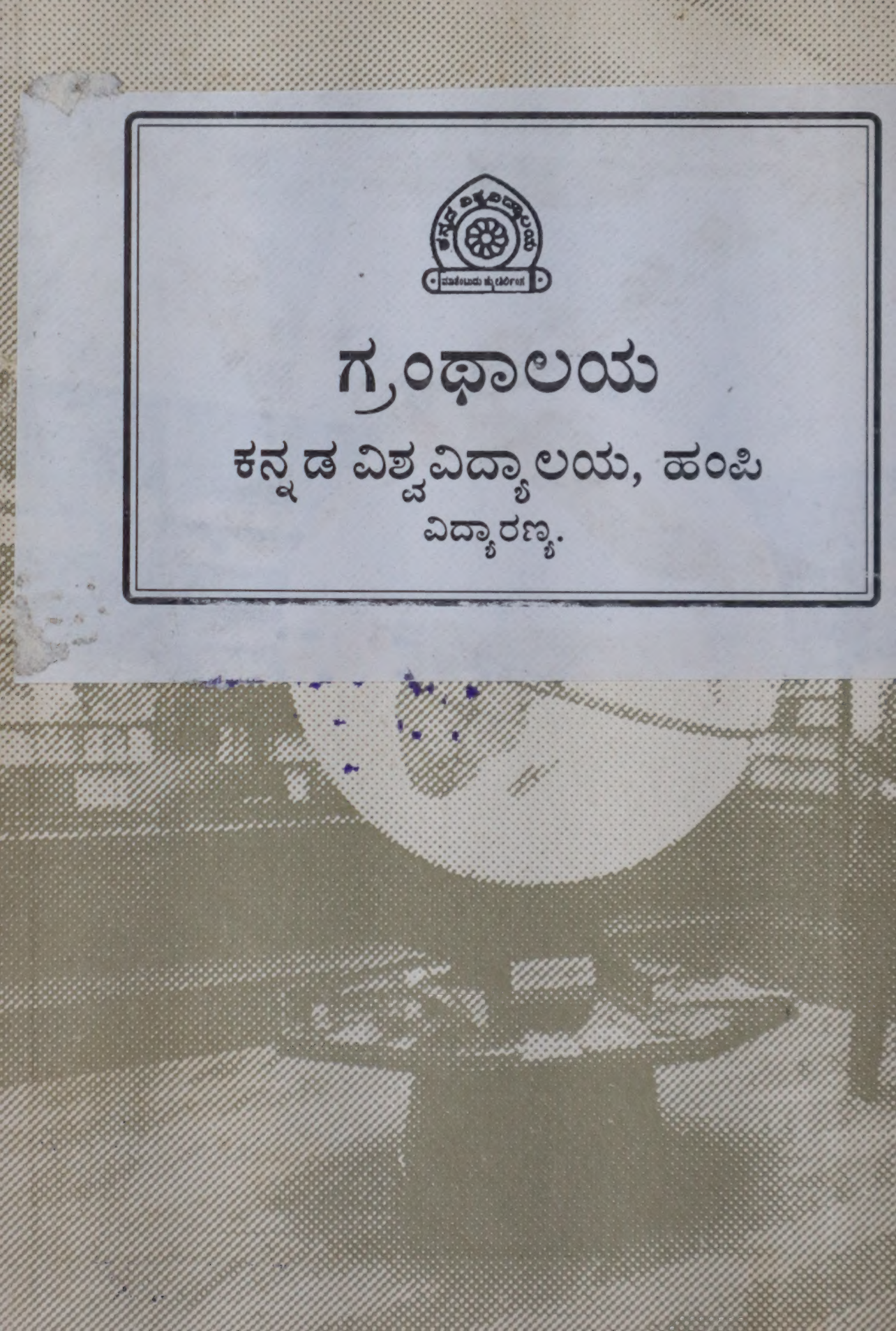
V.I.LENIN museum



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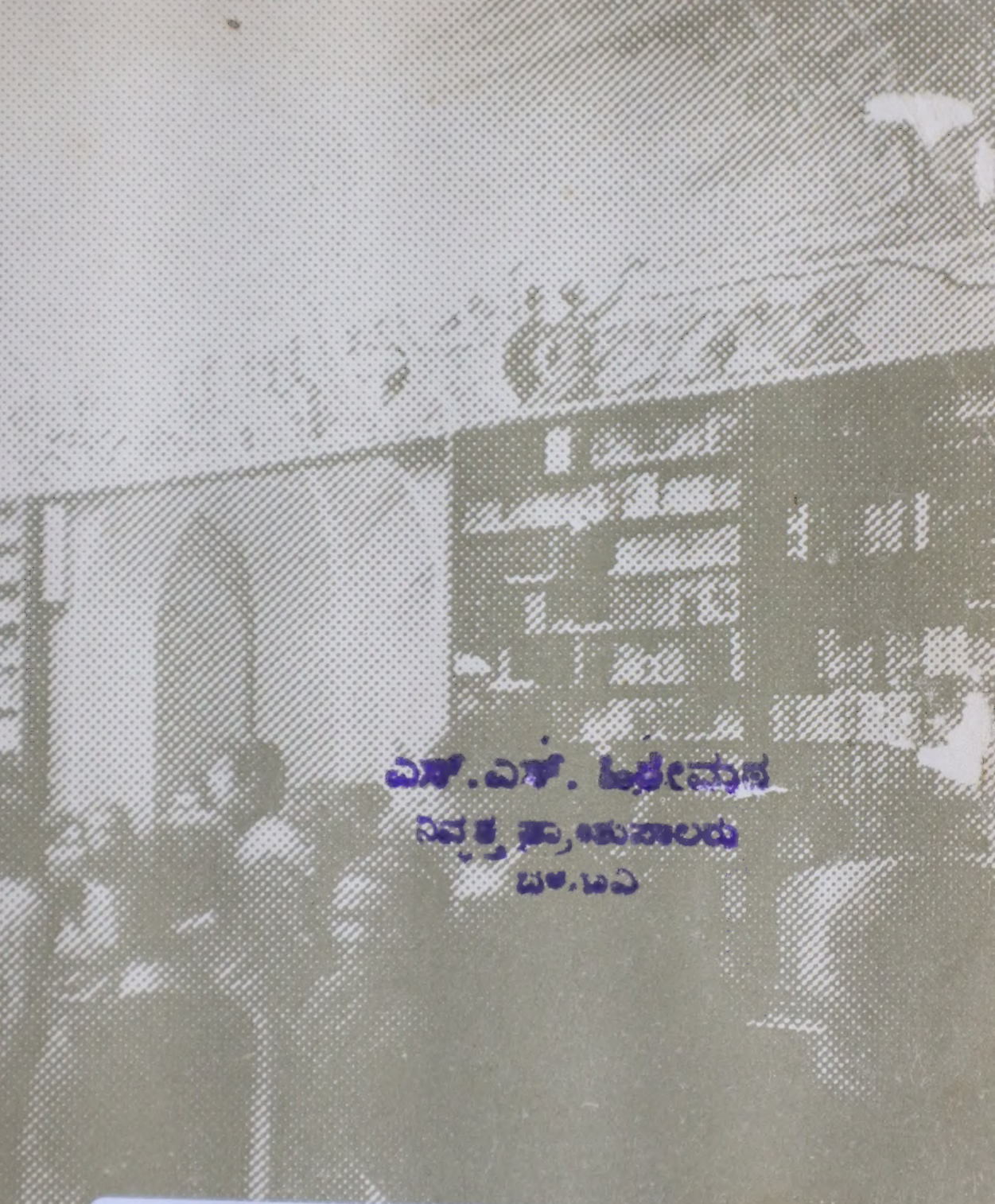

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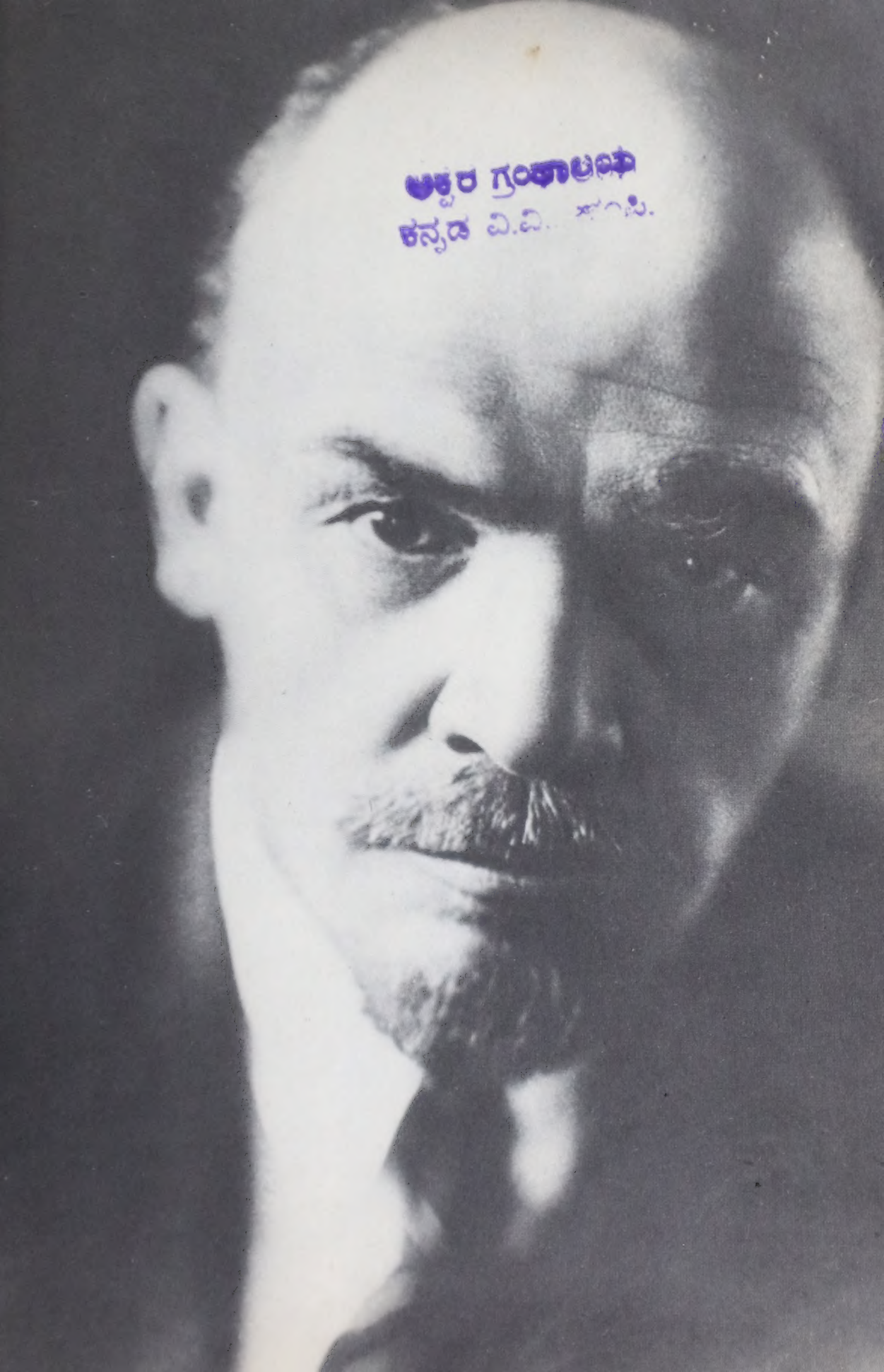
Vladimir Ulyanov as a student at the gymnasium. 1887

Vladimir Ulyanov. February 1900

Vladimir Lenin. July 1920

Lenin talking with H. G. Wells in his Kremlin study. October 1920

Lenin by the bookcase in his Kremlin study. October 1918



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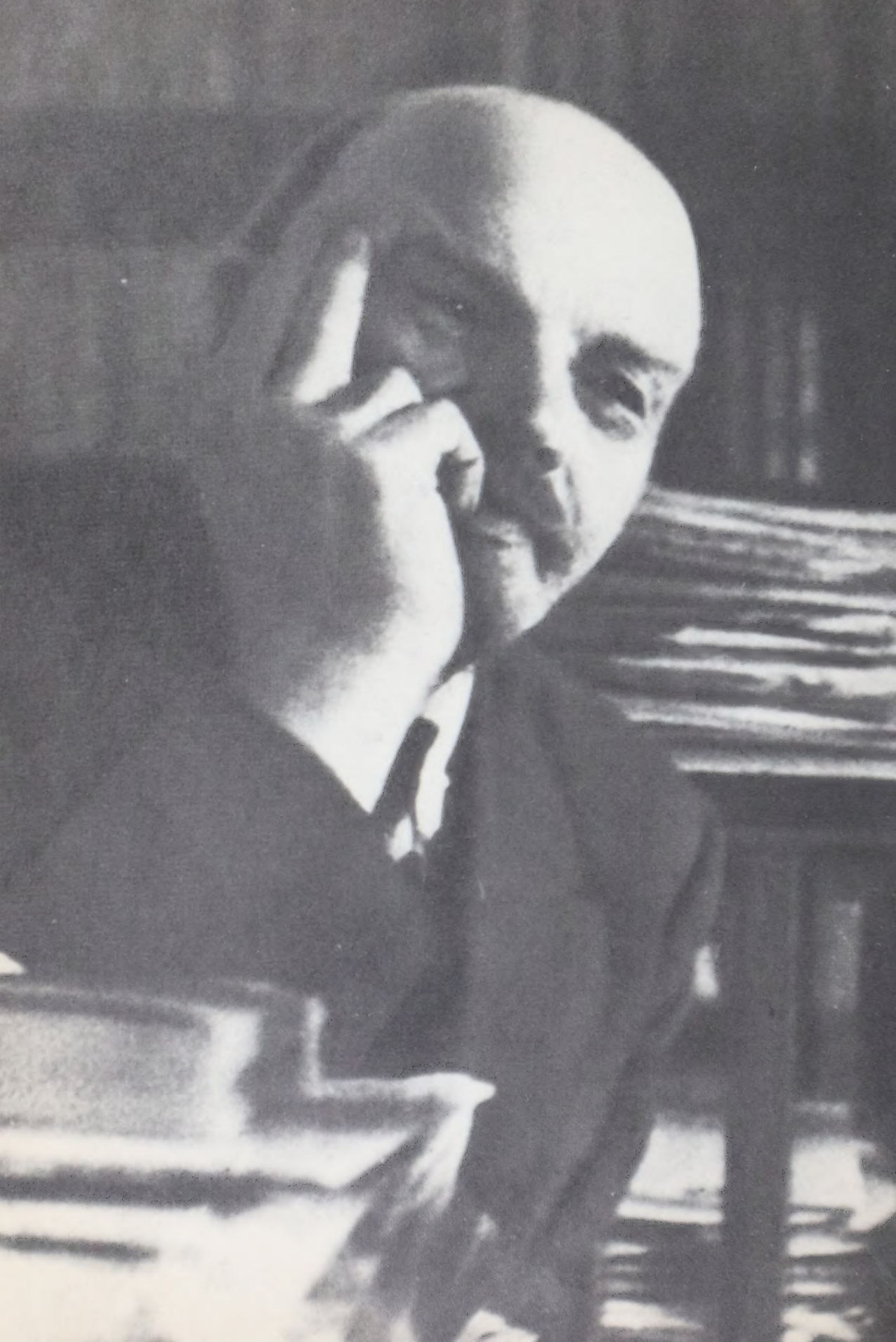

LENIN

Millions of people utter this name with love and deep respect. History knows no other man who influenced people's fate and the course of world events so greatly as Lenin did; who, so many years after his death, is remembered so vividly and with such infinite admiration as is Lenin; whose behests and deeds are continued in the acts of his successors as are Lenin's.

In Lenin people will always see the embodiment of a great mind, an unbending will capable of surmounting all obstacles, revolutionary passion, irreconcilable hatred for slavery and oppression, the true talent of an organiser of the masses and an inspired faith in the creative force of the working people.

The entire cause of the Soviet people is tied with the name of Lenin. Under his leadership the Russian working people and peasants took the power into their own hands in 1917 and founded the first socialist state in the world. Under the banner of Lenin, they heroically defended the Soviet power during the years of the Civil War, and the achievements of socialism during the Great Patriotic War from 1941 to 1945. Lenin's name and image remain in the hearts of the builders of communist society. Their slogan is: "All for man, all in the name of man!"

The endlessly multi-faceted image of Lenin is revealed in his books, articles and letters; in the numerous documents, evidence and recollections of people who knew him or met with him; and also in the works of art and exhibits in the Lenin museums founded in the cities where he worked and lived.

We invite you to the most important of these museums, the Central V. I. Lenin Museum in Moscow. It is located on Revolution Square in the immediate proximity of Red Square, the Kremlin, and those places about which it was once said: "Here every stone knows Lenin." This is because Lenin's intense work on the formation of the socialist state was linked for years with Moscow, Red Square and the Kremlin. He lies in rest in the Mausoleum on Red Square.

The Lenin Museum was opened in May, 1924, as a branch of the V. I. Lenin Institute. Since 1936 it has been called the Central V. I. Lenin Museum. More than 12,500 exhibits are displayed in its three floors and 34 halls. The exhibits include the first publications of Lenin's works, photostat copies of his manuscripts, Lenin's personal belongings, documentary photographs and presents from the working people. Also on display are several Soviet works of art–paintings, sculptures, graphics, and items of folk art dedicated to V. I. Lenin.

Lenin's entire life and activities are linked to the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the history of the first socialist state. There are many exhibit items in the museum that recount the Great October Revolution and the Civil and Great Patriotic wars, the construction of a new social order in the USSR and the international revolutionary movement.

During the last 50-year period over 43 million people from more than 100 countries throughout the world have visited the Central Lenin Museum. This is vivid evidence that the name and cause of Lenin live in the hearts and minds of all progressive people on this planet.

* * *

On the Museum's first floor, where we begin our tour, there are 10 halls, on the second there are 30, and on the third, 11. One can go from floor to floor by escalator. The average tour lasts 2 hours.

The Central Lenin Museum

Central V. I. LENIN museum

A Guide

Progress Publishers
Moscow

069
DER

Translated from the Russian

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A replica of the Leipzig printing-press which put out Issue No. 1 of the newspaper "Iskra"

1

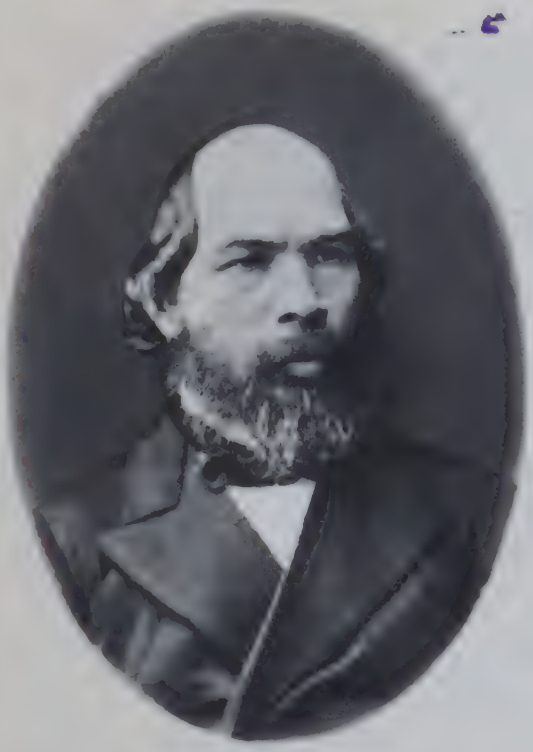
Hall No. 1

Childhood and Youth. Beginning of Revolutionary Activity

Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (Lenin) was born April 10 (22), 1870 in the city of Simbirsk (now called Ulyanovsk), located on the great Russian river, the Volga. He spent his childhood and youth here–he lived in Simbirsk for 17 years. A portrait of the four-year-old Volodya Ulyanov (by artist N. Parkhomenko) hangs on the wall. Next to this, is a photograph of his parents Ilya Nikolaevich and Maria Alexandrovna, and the entire large Ulyanov family. In this photo taken in 1879, are the parents, three sons (Alexander, Vladimir and Dmitry) and three daughters (Anna, Maria and Olga). In this exhibit hall a fragment of Vladimir's room from the Ulyanovs' house in Simbirsk, where they lived from 1878 to 1887 (today this house on 58 Lenin Street is a memorial museum), is displayed. The room was located in the attic. Its furniture is unpretentious. There is a home-made bookcase and a desk by the window, and a geographic map of the world on the wall. Vladimir Ulyanov, while studying in the gymnasium, moved from class to class as an honour student, and graduated with a gold medal. His awards are displayed in one of the showcases in this first hall of the Museum. Books from the Ulyanov family library are also located here–the volumes include Pushkin, Lermontov, Gogol, Turgenev, Tolstoy, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Griboyedov, Shakespeare, Darwin and others.

V. I. Lenin's father worked as an inspector, and later as the Director of the public schools in the Simbirsk Gubernia (Province). His mother was a house-wife. They were highly-educated people with democratic views and principles. They imparted to their

The Ulyanov family. 1879



Ilya Nikolayevich Ulyanov, Lenin's father

Maria Alexandrovna Ulyanova, Lenin's mother

children a hostility toward all violations of human rights, an active hatred for servile psychology and an active readiness to struggle for higher ideals, free society and equal rights. Subsequently all the Ulyanov children except for Olga (she died at age 19) set out on the path of revolutionary struggle.

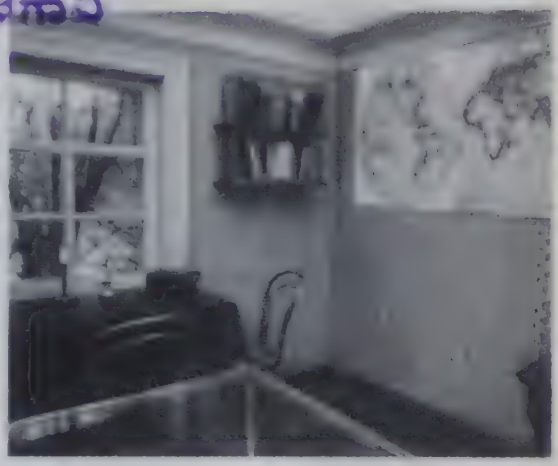
Photographs with views of the cities Kazan and Samara (now Kuibyshev) at the end of the last century are also exhibited in this hall. These cities are connected with the beginning of V. I. Lenin's revolutionary activities. Here is a photograph of the Kazan University. V. I. Lenin became a student here in the summer of 1887. The entrance card No. 197 in the name of V. I. Ulyanov as a student of the law faculty is on display. Nearby is a photo of the village Kokushkino in the Kazan Gubernia. Arrested for active participation in a student revolutionary meeting in December 1887, V. I. Lenin was exiled to Kokushkino where he spent almost a year under secret surveillance of the police.

Among the exhibit items are V. I. Lenin's application for permission to take the exams for the entire

university course without attending lectures, and his diploma with highest honours, awarded him after he passed the examinations for the law faculty of St. Petersburg University in 1891.

In the centre of the exposition is the hectographic edition of V. I. Lenin's book, *What the "Friends of the People" are and How They Fight the Social-Democrats*. In this work the 24-year-old author set forth and substantiated the basic propositions of the Russian revolutionary Social-Democrats: on the historical role of the working class in Russia as the leading force in the revolution of the proletariat, the necessity of unity between the working class and the peasants–the basic condition for victory over tsarism, on the leading role of the working-class Marxist party in the struggle for democracy and socialism. Three issues of this book were printed in St. Petersburg, where Lenin moved in 1893.

There is a photograph on the wall of seven young people, with V. I. Lenin in the centre. This is the group of leaders of the "League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class", founded by Lenin in 1895 on the basis of the unification of all Marxist circles in St. Petersburg. The "League of Struggle" was the embryo of the revolutionary party of the proletariat. It was closely associated in its activities with workers' circles in other cities in Russia, as illustrated on the map-diagram displayed in the exposition.



A fragment of Vladimir's room in the Ulyanov house in Simbirsk

Under this photograph are two snapshots of cell No 193 in St. Petersburg Prison. V. I. Lenin was held in solitary confinement there for 14 months after his arrest in December 1895. Displayed here are the "Draft and Explanation of a Programme for the Social-Democratic Party" and the leaflet "To the Tsarist Government", which testify to the fact that he worked intensively during his stay in prison.

In February 1897 V. I. Lenin was exiled from St. Petersburg to village Shushenskoye in the Minusinsk district of the Yenisei Gubernia (Province) in Eastern Siberia. At the time this was the very remotest depths of the provinces, hundreds of miles from a railroad. (At present Shushenskoye is a regional centre in

Lenin and other members of the "St. Petersburg League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class". February 1897

the Krasnoyarsk region. In 1938 Lenin's house there was opened as a museum. The houses where he lived and the neighbouring part of the village were restored to their condition at the end of the last century and have been preserved.)

On display in this hall are the photographs of the house of the peasant Zyryanov, where Lenin lived at the beginning, and the model of his work room in another house belonging to the peasant woman Petrova. Lenin lived there with N. K. Krupskaya, who moved to Shushenskoye in May 1898 and became Lenin's wife, remaining his close friend, comrade and true helper till the end of his life.

Their life in Shushenskoye was filled with unceasing work. They translated into Russian foreign books needed by V. I. Lenin in his work, and Nadezhda Konstantinovna copied Vladimir Ilyich's work. They spent their free time in the forest,

on the river and in the fields. Lenin loved the mighty Siberian nature and the deep Yenisei River. To this day people in Shushenskoye point out the steep banks of the Yenisei from which Lenin often loved to watch the sunsets. Lenin often engaged in athletics, considering that a revolutionary, whose life is dedicated to struggle and abounds in privations and difficulties, must be hardy, eduring and strong in both body and spirit.

On display is the first publication of V. I. Lenin's book *The Development of Capitalism in Russia*, upon which he continued to work, and finished in Shushenskoye. It was published in 1899 under the pseudonym "Vladimir Ilyin". Lenin wrote more than 30 theoretical works during his years of exile. Several of these are on display in this hall.

Among the exhibit items are materials from the First Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP). The Congress, held in Minsk in 1898, did not succeed in joining the separate Social-Democratic organisations into one united party. V. I. Lenin devoted himself entirely to the task of forming a party. On the display-stands are photostats of the articles, "Our Programme", "Our Immediate Tasks", and "An Urgent Question", in which he substantiated a concrete plan for founding a Marxist party of a new type. As the first step in completing this task he considered the organisation of an illegal all-Russia political newspaper.

A view of Shushenskoye village in the early 20th century

Lenin's period of exile ended in January 1900. The tsarist government forbade him to live in the country's capital or in the industrial centres of Russia, and he decided to settle close to St. Petersburg in the city of Pskov. En route from Shushenskoye Lenin visited a number of cities in Russia in order to agree upon the support of the future illegal newspaper with local Social-Democrats. In Pskov he held a conference in which declaration of the editors of the future newspaper written by him was discussed. Having paved the way in Russia, V. I. Lenin went abroad in July of that same year in order to publish the newspaper. It was almost impossible at that time to do this in Russia due to police persecution. The newspaper's first issue, entitled *Iskra* (The Spark), was print-

Nadezhda Krupskaya, Lenin's wife

ed in December 1900. Lenin directed the newspaper until November 1903, and then *Iskra* fell into the hands of the Mensheviks, and an open struggle against the Bolshevik Party, against Lenin, was begun on its pages.

Hall No. 2

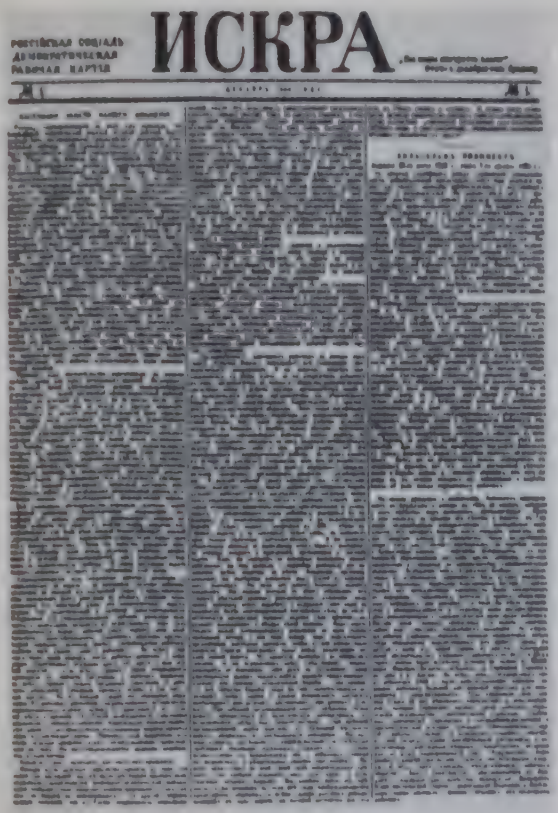
For a Marxist Party of a New Type

The diagrams, photographs and schemes located to the left of the hall's entrance portray the growth of the revolutionary climate in Russia: workers' political strikes, mass demonstrations by peasants, and student gatherings in various cities throughout Russia.

Various issues of *Iskra* are featured on the central display. Among them is an original of the first issue, now yellowed with time, that contains Lenin's leading article, "The Urgent Tasks of Our Movement" (in all, nearly 60 articles and notices by Lenin were published in *Iskra*). Here is some brief information: "In three years the printshop of *Iskra* published 56 books, pamphlets and leaflets. In the 44 issues of the newspaper *Iskra*, printed before the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party, the correspondence of nearly 500 workers was published."

The editors of *Iskra* and the house in which Lenin lived from 1900 to 1901 in Munich are displayed in the photographs. Various means of transporting *Iskra* to Russia from abroad are also on exhibit: a suitcase with a double bottom, a specially cut vest and children's blocks. *Iskra* had its own underground and printing-presses in Russia. Among the exhibit items are the photographs of one printing-press in Kishinev and a model of another from Baku called "Nina".

On the wall opposite the entrance to this room is the first publication of V. I. Lenin's book *What Is to Be Done* (1902) and its translations into various languages. In this work V. I. Lenin exposed international opportunism and its manifestation in


ИСКРА

A page from the first issue of "Iskra" December 1900

Что дѣлать?

Наболѣвшіе вопросы нашего движенія

Н. ЛЕНИНА.

STUTTGART

Verlag von J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. (G. m. b. H.)

The cover of Lenin's "What Is to Be Done". 1902

Russia, which came to be known as "economism", and laid the basis for his teachings on a new type of a Marxist party as the leading and directing force in the development of society, and closely substantiated a plan for the organised building of a militant, revolutionary party. "Give us an organisation of revolutionaries, and we will overturn Russia!" wrote Lenin.

During his period of emigration V. I. Lenin presented reports and essays in Paris, Lausanne, Geneva, Berne, Zurich, London and Liége. The photographs showing the places where Vladimir Ilyich lived and worked from 1900 to 1905 can be seen here.

An exact copy of the printing-press in Leipzig where the first issue of the *Iskra* was printed is on display between the first and second exposition halls. The printing-press was presented as a gift to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in 1967.

Hall No. 3

The Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party. The Beginning of the Bolshevik Party

"As a current of political thought and as a political party, Bolshevism has existed since 1903." These words of Lenin recalled in this hall express the essence of this exposition, recounting the beginning of the revolutionary party of the working class in Russia, the Bolshevik party, and the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party, which took place in late July and early August 1903. Among the exhibition items are rough copies of the time-limits and agenda for the Congress, draft resolutions written by V. I. Lenin. In the centre of the hall a map-diagram indicating the organisations that sent delegates to the Second Congress is displayed.

V. I. Lenin actively participated in the work of the Congress. More than 130 speeches, retorts and remarks by him are recorded in the minutes. Several of these are presented in the exposition. A moment during one of Lenin's speeches is portrayed in Y. Vinogradov's painting, "The Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party".

The Congress adopted the Party Programme drawn up by *Iskra* editorship. For the first time in the history of the international workers' movement after the death of K. Marx and F. Engels, a revolutionary programme was adopted in which the struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat was set forth as the basic task of the working class. The first edition of the Programme is displayed in the hall.

An open and decisive struggle took place at the Congress. Lenin later recalled his conversation with one of the Congress delegates taking a centrist position. "'How oppressive the

atmosphere is at our congress!' he complained. 'This bitter fighting, this agitation one against the other, this biting controversy, this uncomradely attitude!...' 'What a splendid thing our Congress is!' I replied. 'A free and open struggle. Opinions have been stated. The shades have been revealed. The groups have taken shape. Hands have been raised. A decision has been taken. A stage has been passed. Forward! That's the stuff for me! That's life! That's not like the endless, tedious word-chopping of your intellectuals, which stops not because the question has been settled, but because they are too tired to talk any more....' The comrade of the 'Centre' stared at me in perplexity and shrugged his shoulders. We were talking different languages."

Among the documents on display is Lenin's manuscript of the draft of the first paragraph of the Party Rules, and one of his notes made during the discussion of the rules at the congress: "...the distinction between those who merely talk and those who work: it is better not to name as members ten workers than name one chatterer." Lenin considered the Party a militant organisation. Every member must actively participate in the revolutionary struggle and submit to Party discipline. The opponents of Lenin and his confederates proposed accepting into the Party all those wishing to enter, without obliging them to be members of one of its organisations and without restraining limits of Party discipline.

In the elections to central bodies of the Party, the supporters of Lenin received the majority of votes. It was precisely from this time that they were called Bolsheviks, while their opponents, opportunists who were in the minority, were named Mensheviks.

Thus at the Second Congress a proletarian party was formed, a party of a new type, Lenin's Bolshevik Party.

The victory of Lenin's plan for the formation of a Party of social revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat demonstrated that the Russian and international proletariat found in Lenin an outstanding theoretician who continued the work and teachings of Marx and Engels, a strategist of the revolution who foresaw the perspectives for the development of the workers' movement.

Materials are displayed in the hall which characterise Lenin's implacable struggle against the Mensheviks after the Second Congress. Also on display are resolutions and letters of Bolshevik committees from various cities in support of Lenin's decisions accepted at the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party.

In the central display are the first edition of V. I. Lenin's book *One Step Forward, Two Steps Back* published in Geneva in 1904, and its editions in

the various national languages of the USSR and foreign countries. In his work, Lenin outlined the organisational principles of Bolshevism, the norms of Party life and the principles of Party leadership, which became the rules for all subsequent Party activities.

During his period of emigration, Lenin, as always, worked a great deal. From 1903 to 1904 he often used the university library in Geneva. A chair from this library is an exhibit item in this hall. Here also is a chess table, made according to Lenin's instructions with a secret compartment for the preservation of illegal Party documents and letters.

Concluding the hall's display are documents and materials illustrating V. I. Lenin's preparation for the Party's Third Congress. The Bolshevik newspaper *Vperyod* (Forward) played a significant role in this, reviving the revolutionary traditions of *Iskra*. The first issue was printed December 22, 1904 (January 4, 1905) in Geneva. It contained several articles by Lenin. An original copy of this issue, an announcement of the newspaper's publication and photographs of the editors are presented in the exposition.

N. LENIN. Ein Schritt vorwärts, zwei Schritt rückwärts
(Über die Krise in unserer Partei).

Российская Социальдемократическая Рабочая Партія

Н. ЛЕНИНЪ.

Шагъ впередъ,
два шага назадъ

(Кризисъ въ нашей Партіи)

ЖЕНЕВА
Типографія Партіи. Rue de la Coulouvreniere, 27.
1904

The cover of Lenin's "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back". 1904

Hall No. 4

Assault on the Tsarist Autocracy

Early Sunday morning, January 9 (22), 1905, the workers of St. Petersburg, carrying banners, icons and portraits of the tsar, solemnly marched to the Winter Palace, the residence of the tsar, with a petition in which they told of their unbearably difficult life. Many came with their wives and children. More than one hundred and forty thousand people took part in the procession. Upon the order of the tsar, this peaceful, unarmed procession was met by gunshot. More than one thousand people were killed, and almost five thousand were injured.

This event, a powerful incentive to revolution for the workers, is portrayed in I. Vladimirov's painting, "The Massacre of Workers at the Winter Palace, January 9 (22), 1905". The exposition in the hall begins with this painting.

The photographs portray the mass demonstrations against tsarism that took place in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kiev, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Krasnoyarsk and other cities. Here are the leaflets calling for uprising. I. Shadr's expressive sculpture, "The Cobblestone–the Weapon of the Proletariat" (1927), is also exhibited in the hall.

Forced to live abroad at this time, Lenin took an active interest in the events in Russia and quickly responded to them. Among the exhibit items is the fourth issue of the newspaper *Vperyod*, with Lenin's article, "The Beginning of the Revolution in Russia" in which he appraises the events of January 9: "The working class has received a momentous lesson in civil war; the revolutionary education of the proletariat made more progress in one day than it

could have made in months and years of drab, humdrum, wretched existence."

In April 1905 the Third Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party took place in London defining the strategy and tactics of the Party in the bourgeois-democratic revolution and development of it into a socialist revolution. A photograph of the delegates to the Congress hangs on the wall. Lenin's handwritten plans for resolutions about an armed revolt, about the provisional revolutionary government, and about support of the peasant movement are on display here.

The first edition of V. I. Lenin's book, *Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution* (June–July 1905), is found in the centre of this hall. In this book, the particulars of bourgeois-democratic revolution in the epoch of imperialism, its driving forces and prospects were disclosed. Lenin comprehensively substantiated the idea of the proletariat as predominant force in the bourgeois-democratic revolution, and worked out the theory of its development into a socialist revolution.

Subsequent events confirmed the correctness of the decision made by the Third Congress of the RSDLP. The photographs, documents and other materials on display portray the development of the revolutionary struggle in the spring and summer of 1905: the huge strikes in

I. Shadr, "The Cobblestone–the Weapon of the Proletariat" (1927)

the industrial centres throughout the country, the peasant unrest, and the first barricades in the city streets. The army joined the political struggle. One of the photographs shows the battleship *Potyomkin* which raised the flag of mutiny in the Black Sea Fleet. A model of this battleship is placed in the centre of the hall.

During the strikes the proletariat of Russia formed the first mass political proletarian organisations in world history, the Soviets of Workers' Deputies. Photographs of the strike in the city Ivanovo-Voznesensk are on exhibit. It was precisely here that workers founded the Soviet of Representatives, the first Soviet of Workers' Deputies–prototype of the Soviet power.

V. I. Lenin longed for his native country. And the time had arrived: in November 1905 he returned from emigration to St. Petersburg and started his tireless revolutionary activities. He directed the work of the central and St. Petersburg Bolshevik committees, made speeches at Party meetings and conferences in St. Petersburg and Moscow, met with Party workers and wrote articles for Bolshevik publications. Under his leadership an armed uprising was being prepared.

On exhibit in the hall is the first legal Bolshevik newspaper *Novaya Zhizn* (New Life), headed by Lenin after his return to our country. He gathered about the newspaper, not only Party comrades dedicated to the work of the revolution but also splendid journalists and publicists: M. Olminsky, V. Vorovsky, A. Lunacharsky and M. Gorky. R. Luxemburg, K. Liebknecht, M. Cachin, P. Lafargue and others wrote for the newspaper. Lenin himself was a talented journalist and editor. He knew his reader and expressed himself precisely every time, finding a splendid form of exposition. Fourteen articles by Lenin were published in *Novaya Zhizn*. An issue with one of his most important articles is on display. The article is "Party Organisation and Party Literature"; here V. I. Lenin advanced and substantiated the principle of political commitment in literature. Progressive literature follows this principle today. Newspapers and magazines from 1905 to 1907 which published Lenin's works are exhibited in the display case in the centre of the hall.

The armed uprising in Moscow in December 1905 became the culmination of the Russian revolution. During a period of 9 days several thousand armed workers led a heroic struggle with the police and government troops. The map-diagram shows the locations of barricade battles and mass workers' actions in Moscow and other cities in Russia. Slides devoted to the Moscow uprising are demonstrated in this hall. The final part of this exposition is dedicated to the world-wide historic significance of the Russian revolution that took place from 1905 to 1907.

Hall No. 5

Years of Reaction

The tsarist government managed to suppress the revolution. It assumed the offensive on the working class and its Party. The distinguished figures of the Party and V. I. Lenin's comrades-in-arms, F. E. Dzerzhinsky, Y. M. Sverdlov, G. K. Orjonikidze, S. M. Kirov, M. I. Kalinin, M. V. Frunze and others behind prison bars and in exile are shown in the photographs. Upon the decision of the Bolshevik Party's leaders, Lenin left Russia illegally. The artist A. Rylov's painting portrays Lenin's crossing the Finnish Bay. It was wintertime. In spite of the intensely cold weather, the ice was thin in places, and in one place it started to break beneath his feet. Lenin and his two companions, Finnish fishermen by chance escaped death. Thus began Lenin's second period of emigration which lasted almost ten years.

V. I. Lenin took up residence in Geneva, where he concentrated all his attention on the organisation of a Party press organ which became the newspaper *Proletary* (The Proletarian). Lenin had been in Geneva less than two months when the twenty-first issue of the illegal newspaper appeared. On display in this room are Lenin's articles "Revolution and Counter-Revolution", "The Third Duma", "On the Assessment of the Russian Revolution" and others published in various issues of *Proletary*. In these articles he analyses the atmosphere in Russia after the defeat of the revolution and defines the prospects of further struggle. During this period Lenin devoted much of his attention to the solution of the agrarian problem, which was of great significance for the Russian revolution.

Rue Marie-Rose, Paris

The photographs located in this room recount the Fifth All-Russia Conference of the RSDLP taking place in Paris in 1908. In the documents from the conference the importance of a skilful combination of illegal and legal work was emphasised, and the opportunist tactics of the Menshevik liquidators, who shamefully renounced the Party Programme, seeking liquidation (thus they were called liquidators) of the Party's illegal organisation and the cessation of underground revolutionary work, were condemned. The building where the conference was held is shown in one of the photographs.

The first edition of V. I. Lenin's work, *Materialism and Empirio-Criticism*, which appeared in May 1909 under the pseudonym "V. L. Ilyin", is on display in the centre of this hall. On the exhibition stand and revolving stand are presented photostat copies of individual pages of the book, part of the literature in English, French and German, which Lenin used while writing this book. Here also is a model of the reading room in library of the British Museum where Lenin worked on the book.

A thorough critical analysis of the bourgeois idealist philosophy and philosophical revisionism exposing its latest methods of defending idealism is given in this work, and also the basic questions of Marxist philosophy are substantiated and developed. Even today this work remains a sharp weapon for the Party in the struggle against modern bourgeois idealistic philosophy.

V. I. Lenin visited the island of Capri in the spring of 1908 upon the invitation of the writer A. M. Gorky. One of the photographs shows Lenin playing chess on the terrace in Gorky's home.

Lenin in 1910

Hall No. 6

A New Rise of the Revolutionary Tide

The central display in this room is dedicated to the documents of the 6th All-Russia Conference of the RSDLP held in Prague in January 1912. The important work of this Conference was purging the Party of opportunists. Its entire work took place under Lenin's immediate direction. He was elected conference chairman and gave speeches and reports on the most important questions. He prepared draft resolutions which as a result became the conference's decisions.

Lenin's tremendous work in the preparation and carrying out of the Prague Conference is demonstrated in this room's exposition: his manuscripts of draft resolutions, the actual resolutions and articles in preparation for the conference are shown in the display cases and stands. Located here are the photographs of the Central Committee elected at the Conference and headed by Lenin, and a model of the room in the People's House in Prague where the Conference took place. Evaluating the Prague Conference Lenin wrote: "For over two years, since 1912, there has been *no* factionalism among the organised Marxists in Russia, no disputes over tactics in *united* organisations, at united *conferences* and congresses."

The artist A. Moravov's painting, "The Lena Shooting" is displayed here. This tragic event took place in April 1912 in the gold-fields on the river Lena in Eastern Siberia. Tsarist troops shot down unarmed workers conducting a peaceful economic strike. This went down in Russian history as the "Lena Shooting". It was a strong stimulus for a steep revolutionary upsurge throughout Russia.

More than 300,000 workers parti-

Lenin taking a stroll in the environs of Zakopane, Poland. 1914

cipated in strikes of protest against the cruel massacre of the workers on the Lena, and almost a half million people took part in the May Day demonstrations. It was during these days close to April 22 (May 5) that the first issue of the daily Bolshevik newspaper *Pravda* (Truth) appeared. Since that day, May 5 has been celebrated in the Soviet Union as a holiday of the workers' press–Press Day. The materials on exhibition demonstrate Lenin's active role in *Pravda*. His articles and notices regularly appeared on its pages. Lenin exposed the anti-popular policy of tsarism and the bourgeoisie with simple, convincing examples in a form understandable to workers, and set important political tasks before his readers.

Pravda was published with the workers' money and enjoyed their trust and love. The workers took up 620 group collections for their newspaper in 1912, 2181 in 1913, and 2873 from January to May 1914. The popularity of the Bolshevik newspaper among the workers is conveyed by the sculpture, "The Workers Reading *Pravda*" (by artists R. Taurit and V. Isayeva).

In June 1912 V. I. Lenin and N. K. Krupskaya moved from Paris to the ancient Polish city of Cracow.

The numerous articles, notices and letters located in the exhibition show how from Cracow Lenin guided the newspaper *Pravda* and the activities of the Party organisations in Russia. In this hall there are photographs with views of Prague, Cracow, Bialy Dunajec, Poronin, etc. V. I. Lenin lived in these places. Here, for example, is Cracow, where at the end of December 1912, a meeting of the Central Committee and Party workers who had come illegally from Russia took place in Lenin's apartment. Here is Poronin. In this village, close to the famous mountain resort Zakopane, V. I. Lenin, N. K. Krupskaya and her mother spent two summers in 1913 and 1914 trying to improve N. K. Krupskaya's health.

...In the morning Lenin would swim in the Dunajec, little mountain river, before breakfast. Then he would drop in to the post office, receive his correspondence, and quickly glance through it in order to answer urgent telegrams and letters on the spot. After breakfast he would sit down to work which lasted until 7:00 in the evening with one short break. Then he would take his mail to the train station on bicycle. In nice weather Lenin would take his work and climb up to the hill Galitsova Grapa. A splendid view of the Tatry Mountains could be seen from there.

V. I. Lenin's works, "Critical Remarks on the National Question" and "The Right of Nations to Self-Determination", occupy a prominent place in the exposition. In these works he developed a Marxist programme on the nationalities question, elucidated the nationalities policy of the Party, which was of particular importance in the years of revolutionary upsurge because imperialism was intensifying national oppression and arousing national hatred. Lenin severely criticised the views of Russian and foreign opportunists, exposed bourgeois nationalism and showed the great significance of proletarian internationalism. "Complete equality of rights for all nations; the right of nations to self-determination; the unity of the workers of all nations–such is the national programme that Marxism, the experience of the whole world, and the experience of Russia, teach the workers."

A model of the house in Poronin, where the Joint Conference of the Central Committee of the RSDLP and Party officials took place in September 1913, is displayed in the centre of this room. In the display case are the resolutions signed by Lenin, "The Tasks of Agitation in the Present Situation" and "Resolution on the Organisational Question and on the Party Congress". Party workers, messengers of the Bolshevik party, Bolshevik deputies to the State Duma often came to Poronin from Russia.

Lenin considered that a new revo-

lution was on the rise. Among the exhibit items is a map-diagram, "Party Organisations and the Workers' Movement during the Years of Revolutionary Upsurge (1910–July 1914)" where figures are introduced demonstrating that in the first half of 1914, 1.5 million workers went on strike in Russia. However, the First World War burst out at this time. This temporarily interrupted the revolutionary upsurge in Russia.

Hall No. 7

Loyalty to Proletarian Internationalism

The war found Lenin in Poronin. He was arrested on false charges by Austrian authorities and was held for a while in the small town of Nowy Targ. In the water-colour by artist M. Sokolov a meeting between Krupskaya and Lenin in prison is portrayed, and there is also a photograph of the cell where he was held. After his release, Lenin moved to Switzerland and settled in Berne. He often moved from place to place and often changed flats, sometimes for conspiracy reasons and sometimes

Lenin's and Krupskaya's personal effects from their years abroad

for reasons of financial difficulties, and many personal belongings and pieces of furniture used by V. I. Lenin and N. K. Krupskaya were lost. Therefore those items that have been preserved are all the more valued. Modest and few in number, they always interest visitors to the museum. In the display case are items belonging to V. I. Lenin and N. K. Krupskaya during their years of emigration: an ink-well, a drinking glass and its holder, a spoon for making tea and a table knife.

The numerous documents and materials located in this room relate the intense struggle of V. I. Lenin and Bolshevik Party against the imperialist war. Lenin's articles of those years, "The Tasks of Revolutionary Social-Democracy in the European War", "On the Slogan to Transform the Imperialist War into a Civil War", "The Position and Tasks of the Socialist International" and "On the National Pride of the Great Russians", point out the predatory character of the First World War. On November 1 (14), 1914, the manifesto of the Central Committee of the RSDLP, "The War and Russian Social-Democracy", prepared by V. I. Lenin, was published in the newspaper *Sotsial-Democrat* (The Social-Democrat), the Party's central organ in those years. In this important document of the Bolshevik Party a comprehensive analysis from the Marxist viewpoint of the character and goals of the war, its causes was given, and the Party line in relation to the war was clearly defined and formulated–to transform the imperialist war into a civil war.

One of V. I. Lenin's most important works occupies the central display in this room. Entitled *Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism*, it was completed in the summer of 1916. Guided by the laws of the origin, development and decay of capitalism discovered by Marx and Engels, Lenin gave a thorough scientific analysis of the economic and political essence of imperialism as the highest stage of capitalism, and showed the inevitability of the intensification under imperialism of all the contradictions inherent in capitalist society. Lenin characterised imperialism as a monopolistic as well as parasitic, decaying, dying form of capitalism, and revealed the inevitability and necessity of replacing capitalism with socialism.

This book is the result of immense scientific work and intensive labour.

Lenin thoroughly mastered a huge factual material which characterised the development of social relations in various countries in the epoch of imperialism. Having a command of nine languages, Lenin used hundreds of books, articles and pamphlets in various languages–he made abstracts from 148 books (among them 106 in German, 23 in French and 17 in English) and 232 articles from 49 periodicals in his research. The preparatory materials for the book later published under the title *Notebooks on Imperialism* consisted of nearly 800 pages.

The plan for the book, outlines, versions, rough drafts and notes are exhibited on the display stand and in the case. In a word, this is called the creative laboratory, the laboratory of Lenin's thought. It is well known that Lenin related to his every published word in a very exacting and strict manner. With every word he achieved a maximum capacity, clarity and cogency; spoken or printed, this word became the only one possible.

"...And Vladimir Ilyich hurriedly mounted the platform and gutterally pronounced: 'Comrades!' I thought that he spoke poorly, but after a moment I was already engrossed in his speech just like everyone. For the first time I heard that it was possible to speak very simply about the most complex political problems. This man did not try to compose beautiful phrases but gave each word very clearly, with amazing ease, revealing its exact meaning... Lenin's entire appearance on the platform, the continuity, directness and force of his speech resembled a work of classic art: everything he said was necessary and nothing extra, no adornment. Everything seemed natural and necessary, as two eyes on a face, five fingers on a hand... His every argument was strongly developed and self-contained..." wrote A. M. Gorky about Lenin.

Н. ЛЕНИНЪ (ВЛ. ИЛЬИНЪ).

ИМПЕРІАЛИЗМЪ,

КАКЪ НОВѢЙШІЙ ЭТАПЪ

КАПИТАЛИЗМА.

(Популярный очеркъ).

СКЛАДЪ ИЗДАНІЯ:

Петроградъ, Пожарскій пер., 2, кв. 9 и 16. Тел. 227—42

1917 г.

The cover of Lenin's book "Imperialism, the Latest Stage of Capitalism". 1917. Its subsequent editions were entitled "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism"

One of the sections of the exhibition in this room could be named "Lenin's Theory of Socialist Revolution". On the exhibition stand lies the article "On the Slogan for a United States of Europe" (1915). Its historical significance can scarcely be exaggerated. Here Lenin first came to the conclusion that it was possible for socialism to win at first in a few countries or even in one country, and moreover, that this need not take place in a country highly developed economically. Thus by 1915 V. I. Lenin clearly envisaged the future division of the world into two opposite systems–socialism and capitalism–as a result of socialism's victory in one or several countries.

Lenin's analysis of imperialism and his conclusions have a present-day significance for the understanding of the nature and character of modern imperialism. These conclusions were confirmed by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia and subsequently in the formation of the world-wide socialist system.

With every room in the Museum the image of Lenin as a theoretician and master of socialist revolution becomes clearer and more concrete.

A short letter of V. I. Lenin lies in the display case: "There it is, my fate. One fighting campaign after another–against political stupidities, philistinism, opportunism and so forth.

"It has been going on since 1893. And so has the hatred of the philistines on account of it. But still, I would not exchange this fate for 'peace' with the philistines."

Hall No. 8

The February Revolution

The exposition in this room opens with several photographs that characterise the difficult situation in Russia on the eve of 1917: ravaged villages, death by starvation, defeat on the front lines, and plants and factories at a stand-still. And as a conclusion, the words of Lenin: "Life teaches. Life is *advancing*, through the defeat of Russia, towards a revolution in Russia. . . ."

In January 1917, in a speech before young workers at the People's House in Zurich, Lenin spoke of the 1905 Russian revolution: "We must not be deceived by the present grave-like stillness in Europe. Europe is pregnant with revolution." Several weeks passed, and the bourgeois democratic revolution broke out in Russia in February 1917. The tsarist autocracy was overthrown. The main motive power and predominant force in the revolution was the working class. However it could not concentrate absolute power in its hands because of its lack of class-consciousness and organisation. A dual power was established in the country: Soviets of workers' and soldiers' deputies, and the bourgeois Provisional Government.

Directly opposite the entrance to the hall is the artist S. Lukin's painting, "It Has Come to Pass!": the tsar's throne-room, in the centre is a soldier with a lowered gun, in the background is the throne, no longer a symbol or the tsar's regalia; but simply an empty chair. . . . On the right-hand wall is a photograph–it is the burning of the tsarist emblems on Anichkov Bridge in Petrograd.

V. I. Lenin learned of the revolu-

tion in Russia from Swiss newspapers in the beginning of March. There he evaluated the revolution and determined the new tasks for the proletariat and Bolshevik Party. On display in the exposition room are five of Lenin's "Letters From Afar", the leaflet "Comrades, Who Are Languishing in Captivity", "Parting Letter to Swiss Workers" and others. Here Lenin revealed the character of the February Revolution, gave a deep and comprehensive analysis of its motive forces, pointed out its specific features, prospects, and defined the tasks of the proletariat, elucidated the historical role of the Bolshevik Party which took the course of transition from the bourgeois-democratic revolution to the socialist revolution.

On March 27 (April 9), 1917, overcoming great complications with customs, V. I. Lenin and a group of Russian emigrés returned to Russia via Germany, Sweden and Finland. Photograph of Lenin and his comrades in Stockholm en route to their Motherland, and his belongings–a jacket, hat, boots and travel bag–are on display in this room.

Hall No. 9

The April Theses

Lenin arrived in Petrograd at night April 3 (16), 1917. Workers, soldiers and sailors met him. The entire square and the streets adjoining the railway station were filled with people. With unceasing shouts of

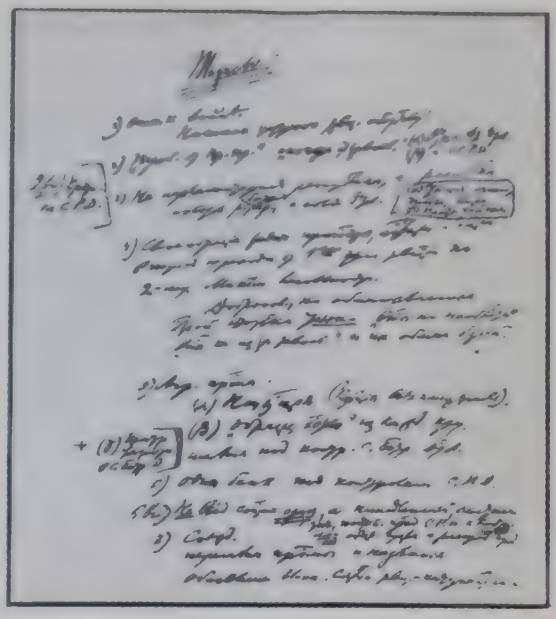
"Hurrah!" the workers lifted Lenin onto an armoured car. He concluded his short speech with the flaming words: "Long live the socialist revolution!" This moment is portrayed by M. Manizer's sculpture "V. I. Lenin on the Armoured Car" exhibited here.

Lenin's famous "April Theses" and also his "Letters on Tactics" and materials from the 7th (April) All-Russia Conference of the Bolshevik Party are on exhibition. These programme documents armed the Party and working class of Russia with a concrete plan of struggle for the transition from the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist one.

"The specific feature of the present situation in Russia," wrote Lenin in his "Theses", "is that the country is *passing* from the first stage of the revolution–which, owing to the insufficient class-consciousness and organisation of the proletariat, places power in the hands of the bourgeoisie–to its *second* stage, which must place power in the hands of the proletariat and the poorest sections of the peasants....

"This peculiar situation demands of us an ability to adapt ourselves to the *special* conditions of Party work among unprecedentedly large masses of proletarians who have just awakened to political life....

"The masses must be made to see that the Soviets of Workers' Deputies are the *only possible* form of revolutionary government, and that



A hand-written page from Lenin's "April Theses"

therefore our task is, as long as *this* government yields to the influence of the bourgeoisie, to present a patient, systematic, and persistent *explanation* of the errors of their tactics, an explanation especially adapted to the practical needs of the masses."

The Bolsheviks began wide explanatory work among the masses. They spoke before workers, peasants and soldiers, explaining the Party programme to them, calling for a socialist revolution. The artist I. Brodsky's painting, "V. I. Lenin's Speech at a Workers' Meeting at the Putilovsky Plant, May 12 (25), 1917", depicts the atmosphere of that time, and the workers' readiness to follow the Party.

The documentary photographs recount the powerful protest demonstrations by workers, soldiers and sailors against the imperialist war, and against the entire bourgeois politics of the Provisional Government. One of them shows the shooting down of workers and soldiers taking part in a peaceful demonstration in Petrograd in July. After that V. I. Lenin wrote: "All hopes for a peaceful development of the Russian revolution have vanished for good."

After the shooting down of these demonstrators the Provisional Government subjected the Bolshevik Party and workers' organisations to cruel repressions, just as the last tsarist government had done not long before. Lenin's arrest was ordered. It became obvious that further stay in Petrograd would endanger Lenin's life. The Central Committee of the Party decided to send him not far from the Razliv Station (a suburb of Petrograd) to the home of the worker Emelyanov. Lenin left for Razliv late in the evening of July 9 (22). The exposition in this hall is connected with Lenin's last few days underground. These are: photographs of the places where he was in hiding and belongings which he used. For almost a month Lenin lived in hiding in the forest along the shore of the Razliv Lake under the guise of a hay-maker. His "home" was a hay shanty; nearby a small clearing in the shrubbery served as a courtyard with two chocks–his "table and chair". Lenin jokingly called this his "green office". His "kitchen" was situated near the hut–it was a pot hanging on a crossbeam over a campfire. Lenin was working very hard preparing the materials for the Sixth Bolshevik Party Congress and continuing to write his book *The State and Revolution*....

On display here are the documents and materials from the Party's Sixth Congress (it took place in late July and early August 1917) whose decisions were directed toward the preparation of the working class and poorest peasants in Russia for an armed uprising, and for the victory of the socialist revolution. The first edition of the minutes of the Congress, resolutions about the political and economic situation, about the current situation, about youth unions, and the Rules of the RSDLP(B) are here in the display case. Lenin's works, the theses "The Political Situation", the pamphlet "On Slogans", the article "The Tasks of the Proletariat in the Present Revolution", which formed a basis of these RSDLP documents, are also presented in the exposition.

On August 6 (19), 1917 Lenin left Razliv for Finland in make-up and wearing a wig, with documents in the name of the worker K. Ivanov, from the Sestroretsk arms factory. A photograph of Lenin, "Ivanov", is presented in this room.

Hall No. 10

Inspirer and Leader of the October Revolution

This is the concluding exposition hall situated on the first floor.

In September 1917 V. I. Lenin completed his book *The State and Revolution*. In this book he developed the Marxist teachings on the state and on the two phases in communist society, and comprehensively substantiated one of the fundamental tenets of Marxism on the regularity and inevitability of the dictatorship of the working class and on its historical role in the development of mankind on the path to communism. V. I. Lenin wrote, "The transition from capitalism to communism is certainly bound to yield a tremendous abundance and variety of political forms, but the essence will inevitably be the same: *the dictatorship of the proletariat*." In relation to this he emphasised that the guiding and directing force of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a Party of Communists. The first edition of this book and various pages of the manuscript, and also its numerous editions in languages of the various nationalities in the USSR and foreign countries are also located in this exposition.

In early October 1917 (between the 3rd and the 7th according to the old Calendar), V. I. Lenin, in make-up, returned illegally to Russia and rode on the tender of a railway engine from Finland to Petrograd. A model of this engine is located in this room. The actual engine No. 293 was given to the Soviet Union by the Finnish Government in 1957 (today it can be seen in the special glass pavilion constructed in the Finland Railway Station in Leningrad).

On the display stand is Lenin's manuscript–the resolution of the

Exhibits related to Lenin's stay in Razliv
The coat and wig which Lenin wore on his way from Razliv to Petrograd

Party Central Committee of October 10 (23), 1917 on the armed uprising. It is stated in the resolution that an armed uprising is imminent, and the necessity of thorough preparation is emphasised. The Military-Revolutionary Committee, the organ in charge of the uprising, was founded upon the proposal of the Party's Central Committee at the Petrograd Soviet, and on October 16 (29), at a plenary session of the Party's Central Committee a Military-Revolutionary Centre of the Party's Central Committee was elected, becoming the main body of the Military-Revolutionary Committee. The leaders of this centre are shown in the photographs.

During the course of many weeks Lenin had been persistently preparing the Party and the working class for uprising, working out the basic rules and plans for it, checking his practical preparation in the Party organisations, attentively seeing to the development of the revolutionary situation in the country, and determining the "right moment" for the uprising. He attached utmost importance to the correct choice of this moment.

Staying in an apartment in the underground and learning on October 24 (November 6) that government troops were about to raise the bridges across the Neva, Vladimir Ilyich quickly wrote and sent out

Lenin. January 1918

A model of the cruiser "Aurora"

a note to the Central Committee requesting permission to come to Smolny. Shortly thereafter, he wrote his historic letter to the Central Committee, demanding that it immediately launch a decisive offensive.

"I am writing these lines on the evening of the 24th. The situation is critical in the extreme. In fact it is now absolutely clear that to delay the uprising would be fatal."

Lenin's plan for an armed uprising was realised in Petrograd on the night of October 24–25 (November 6–7) 1917. The map-diagram in this hall demonstrates the development of events during this night. Among the exhibit items is the painting "V. I. Lenin on the Steps of Smolny" by artist V. Tsiplakov.

In the photographs picket-lines of soldiers and sailors are shown checking passes at the entrance to Smolny, which became the focal point of the stormy events of those days. Commanders of revolutionary regiments and representatives from factories from every end of the city came here for instructions. The square in front of Smolny buzzed with people's voices and the noise of automobiles and motorcycles. Sailors' and workers' caps and *papakhas* of soldiers could be seen everywhere.... Armoured cars, cannons, machine-guns and stacks of firewood in the event of the construction of barricades.... And the entire picture was illuminated by brightly burning bonfires.

The plan for the uprising was realised quickly and systematically. The revolution was victorious on October 25 (November 7).

The address "To the Citizens of Russia", written by Lenin October 25 (November 7), 1917 at 10:00 a.m. is presented on the display stand. The address announced the deposition of the Provisional Government and the transition of state power into

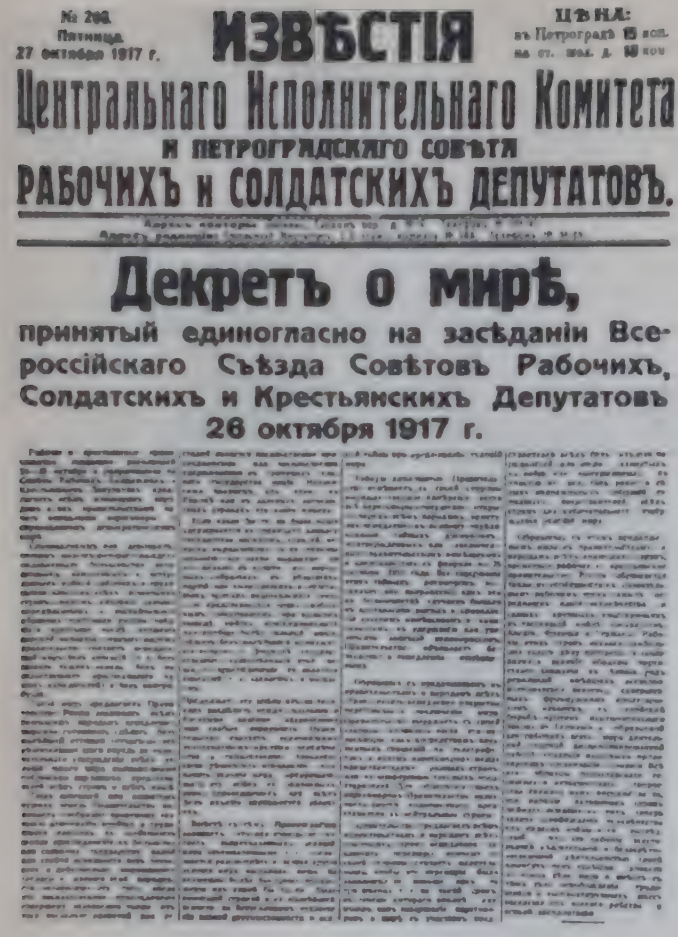
The guards checking identification papers at the entrance to the Smolny, the headquarters of the October Revolution

the hands of the Military-Revolutionary Committee: "The cause for which the people have fought, namely, the immediate offer of a democratic peace, the abolition of landed proprietorship, workers' control over production, and the establishment of Soviet power–this cause has been secured."

The decisions of the Second All-Russia Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies formalised the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. October 25 (November 7), 1917 went down in history as victory day for the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. This day is the most significant date in the history of the USSR.

Lenin's speech on October 26 (November 8), 1917 at the Second All-Russia Congress of Soviets is portrayed in the painting by V. Serov. The first decrees of the Soviet Government adopted by the Congress–the Decree on Peace and the Decree on Land, are on display.

Lenin's Decree on Peace defined the character and direction of the entire foreign policy of the first socialist state in the world. It paved the way to a new type of inter-



№ 208.
Пятница,
27 октября 1917 г.

ИЗВѢСТІЯ

ЦѢНА:
въ Петроградѣ 5 коп.
на ст. инд. д. 10 коп.

Центральнаго Исполнительнаго Комитета
и ПЕТРОГРАДСКАГО СОВѢТА
РАБОЧИХЪ и СОЛДАТСКИХЪ ДЕПУТАТОВЪ.

Адресъ редакціи: Смольный Институтъ, 1 подъѣздъ, 3 этажъ, комната № 315. Телефонъ № 12-70.

Декретъ о мирѣ,

принятый единогласно на засѣданіи Всероссійскаго Съѣзда Совѣтовъ Рабочихъ, Солдатскихъ и Крестьянскихъ Депутатовъ 26 октября 1917 г.

Lenin's Decree on Peace established the nature and orientation of the foreign policy of the world's first socialist state

"1. Equality and sovereignty for the peoples of Russia."

"2. The right of the peoples of Russia to free self-determination, up to and including secession and the formation of an independent state."

"3. Abolition of each and every national and national-religious privilege and restriction."

"4. Free development for the national minorities and the other ethnic groups inhabiting the territory of Russia." These principles were proclaimed in the Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia of November 2 (15), 1917

№ 209
Суббота,
28 октября 1917 г.

ИЗВѢСТІЯ

ЦѢНА:
въ Петроградѣ 5 коп.
на ст. инд. д. 10 коп.

Центральнаго Исполнительнаго Комитета
и ПЕТРОГРАДСКАГО СОВѢТА
РАБОЧИХЪ и СОЛДАТСКИХЪ ДЕПУТАТОВЪ.

Адресъ редакціи: Смольный Институтъ, 1-й этажъ, комната № 315. Телефонъ № 12-70.

Въ виду созыва въ теченіи ближайшихъ дней Второго Всероссійскаго Съѣзда Совѣтовъ Крестьянскихъ Депутатовъ, **крестьянъ-делегатовъ** пріѣзжающихъ на Второй Всероссійскій Съѣздъ Совѣтовъ Рабочихъ и Солдатскихъ Депутатовъ **просятъ остаться** для участія въ работахъ этого съѣзда.

ДЕКРЕТЪ О ЗЕМЛѢ

The Decree on Land, adopted on the same day as the Decree on Peace, immediately abolished landowners' right to land without any compensation

Декларація правъ народовъ Россіи.

Октябрьская революція рабочихъ и крестьянъ началась подъ общимъ знаменемъ раскрѣпощенія.

Раскрѣпощаются КРЕСТЬЯНЕ отъ власти помѣщиковъ, ибо нѣтъ больше помѣщичьей собственности на землю — она упразднена. Раскрѣпощаются СОЛДАТЫ и МАТРОСЫ отъ власти самодержавныхъ генераловъ, ибо генералы отнынѣ будутъ выборными и смѣняемыми. Раскрѣпощаются РАБОЧІЕ отъ капризовъ и произвола капиталистовъ, ибо отнынѣ будетъ установленъ контроль рабочихъ надъ заводами и фабриками. Все живое и жизнеспособное раскрѣпощается отъ ненавистныхъ оковъ.

Остаются только НАРОДЫ РОССІИ, терпѣвшіе и терпящіе гнетъ и произволъ, къ раскрѣпощенію которыхъ должно быть приступлено немедленно, освобожденіе которыхъ должно быть проведено рѣшительно безповоротно.

За эпоху царизма народы Россіи систематически натравливались другъ на друга. Результаты такой политики извѣстны: рѣзня и погромы, съ одной стороны, рабство народовъ—съ другой.

Этой позорной политикѣ натравливанія нѣтъ и не должно быть возврата. Отнынѣ она должна быть замѣнена политикой ДОБРОВОЛЬНАГО и ЧЕСТНАГО союза народовъ Россіи.

Въ періодъ имперіализма, послѣ февральской революціи, когда власть перешла въ руки кадетской буржуазіи, неприкрытая политика натравливанія уступила мѣсто политикѣ трусливаго недовѣрія къ народамъ Россіи, политикѣ придирокъ и провокаціи, прикрывающейся словесными заявленіями о «свободѣ» и «равенствѣ» народовъ. Результаты такой политики извѣстны: усиленіе національной вражды, подрывъ взаимнаго довѣрія.

Этой недостойной политикѣ лжи и недовѣрія, придирокъ и провокаціи долженъ быть положенъ конецъ. Отнынѣ она должна быть замѣнена открытой и честной политикой, ведущей къ ПОЛНОМУ ВЗАИМНОМУ ДОВѢРІЮ народовъ Россіи.

Только въ результатѣ такого довѣрія можетъ сложиться честный и прочный союзъ народовъ Россіи.

Только въ результатѣ такого союза могутъ быть слиты рабочіе и крестьяне народовъ Россіи въ одну революціонную силу, способную устоять противъ всякихъ покушеній со стороны имперіалистско-аннексіонистской буржуазіи.

Исходя изъ этихъ положеній, первый Съѣздъ Совѣтовъ въ іюнѣ этого года провозгласилъ право народовъ Россіи на свободное самоопредѣленіе.

Второй Съѣздъ Совѣтовъ въ октябрѣ этого года подтвердилъ это неотъемлемое право народовъ Россіи болѣе рѣшительно и опредѣленно.

Исполняя волю этихъ Съѣздовъ, Совѣтъ Народныхъ Комиссаровъ рѣшилъ положить въ основу своей дѣятельности по вопросу о національностяхъ Россіи слѣдующія начала:

1. РАВЕНСТВО и СУВЕРЕННОСТЬ НАРОДОВЪ РОССІИ.

2. ПРАВО НАРОДОВЪ РОССІИ НА СВОБОДНОЕ САМООПРЕДѢЛЕНІЕ, ВПЛОТЬ ДО ОТДѢЛЕНІЯ и ОБРАЗОВАНІЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНАГО ГОСУДАРСТВА.

3. ОТМѢНА ВСѢХЪ и ВСЯКИХЪ НАЦІОНАЛЬНЫХЪ и НАЦІОНАЛЬНО-РЕЛИГІОЗНЫХЪ ПРИВИЛЛЕГІЙ и ОГРАНИЧЕНІЙ.

4. СВОБОДНОЕ РАЗВИТІЕ НАЦІОНАЛЬНЫХЪ МЕНЬШИНСТВЪ и ЭТНОГРАФИЧЕСКИХЪ ГРУППЪ, НАСЕЛЯЮЩИХЪ ТЕРРИТОРІЮ РОССІИ.

Вытекающіе отсюда конкретные декреты будутъ выработаны немедленно послѣ конструированія комиссіи по дѣламъ національностей.

Именемъ Республики Россійской Народный Комиссаръ по дѣламъ національностей ІОСИФЪ ДЖУГАШВИЛИ-СТАЛИНЪ.

Предсѣдатель Совѣта Народныхъ Комиссаровъ В. УЛЬЯНОВЪ (Ленинъ)

2 ноября 1917 г.

national relations, unprecedented in the history of mankind. Under the Decree on Land, all land owned by the landlords was to be transferred to the people immediately and without any compensation.

On display next to the Decrees and mounted in a similar way, are the decisions of the Congress on the formation of the Soviet Government–the Council of People's Commissars–headed by Lenin as well as the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia", in which the equality and sovereignty of the peoples living in Russia is proclaimed, and their right to free self-determination is confirmed.

The concluding part of this exposition reveals the international character of the Great October Socialist Revolution and its influence on the entire course of world history.

Lenin delivering a speech at the unveiling of a memorial to Marx and Engels in Moscow. November 1918

2

Hall No. 11

Founder of the Soviet State

The tour of the Museum continues on the second floor. The exhibition in the 11th hall opens with the words of V. I. Lenin: "Soviet power is the road to socialism that was discovered by the masses of the working people, and that is why it is the true road, that is why it is invincible." The October Socialist Revolution elevated the vast masses of people to the level of political life. New tasks faced the Party: the formation and consolidation of the Soviet Government, the reconstruction of society along socialist lines.

To the left of the entrance are the decrees of the Soviet Government liquidating the organs of bourgeois power and forming new Soviet governmental apparatus, and the "Declaration of Rights of the Toiling and Exploited People" which formed the basis of the Soviet Constitution. The draft Constitution was also drawn up by V. I. Lenin.

On the display stand in the hall are Lenin's words: "No revolution is worth anything unless it can defend itself." On exhibit is the Decree of the Soviet Government of January 15 (28), 1918 on the organisation of the Red Army of Workers and Peasants, and a photograph of volunteer registrations for the Red Army.

An entire group of documents relate the struggle of the Bolshevik Party and V. I. Lenin for withdrawal from the imperialist war. The so-called "left Communists", the Socialist-Revolutionaries and the Mensheviks took a stand against concluding the war in those days. They

Lenin at his desk in his Kremlin study. October 1918

107771

Н. ЛЕНИН.

ОЧЕРЕДНЫЯ ЗАДАЧИ СОВѢТСКОЙ ВЛАСТИ.

МОСКВА.

The cover of Lenin's work "The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government". 1918

alleged that continuation of the war against Germany would become a stimulus for revolution in the West. But it was clear to Lenin that this adventurist tactic would lead to the loss of Soviet power. In his articles, "The Revolutionary Phrase" and "Strange and Monstrous", written in February 1918, during the days of sharp struggle within the Party on the question of signing the difficult, predatory conditions of peace dictated by Germany, V. I. Lenin demonstrated that the only correct decision in the given circumstances was the conclusion of peace on any terms. "These terms must be signed," he said. "If you don't sign them, you will sign the Soviet power's death warrant. . . ."

Soviet Russia received a necessary respite of peace, thus concluding in March 1918 this unfortunate, in Lenin's words, peace treaty. During this period V. I. Lenin and the Party consolidated forces in solving the task of socialist construction. The central exhibit in this exposition is Lenin's work, "The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government", in which he contemplates the plan for the socialist construction, elucidates the most important problems of the transition period from capitalism to socialism, and works out the bases for the Soviet Government's economic policy. Many of the fundamental ideas formulated by Lenin in this work are greatly significant up to this day under the conditions of developed socialist society and the all-out construction of communism. In special display in the hall Lenin's words are cited, "We, the Bolshevik Party, have *convinced* Russia. We have *won* Russia from the rich for the poor, from the exploiters for the working people. Now we must *administer* Russia."

V. I. Lenin assigned an important role to the achievement of high productivity of labour, the realisation of the scientific and technological revolution, socialist emulation which became an important method for the

construction of a communist society, and the development of creative initiative among the masses.

The exhibit items in this hall recount the Party measures in the area of cultural development introduced on the initiative of V. I. Lenin. Among them are the draft of his speech at the First All-Russia Congress on Education, decrees on the wiping out of illiteracy in the country and on opening schools for working people....

On the pier between the windows hang the Soviet State Emblem and first Constitution–the basic code of law of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic adopted by the Fifth All-Russia Congress of Soviets in July 1918. The great achievements of the October Socialist Revolution which secured for all workers in Russia participation in governing the State were enshrined in the Constitution. "The world has never known such a constitution as ours," said Lenin. "It embodies the workers' experience of struggle and organisation against the exploiters both at home and abroad." Shortly before the October Revolution a Russian bourgeois-monarchist newspaper *New Times* wrote: "Allow us to think for a moment, that the Bolsheviks are victorious. Who will govern us then? Perhaps cooks, the experts in cutlets and steaks? Or firemen? Stable-men, stokers? Or perhaps nannies will run to the meeting of the Council of State between diaper washings? Who, then? Who are these statesmen? Perhaps the locksmiths will take care of the theatres, the plumbers will look after diplomacy and the carpenters will be in charge of the post and telegraph?... Shall it be like this? No! Is this possible? History shall answer the Bolsheviks on their crazy question." History did answer in the first months of Soviet power's existence–the working people proved able to solve the most complicated unprecedented problems in socialist government, to direct the economy and form a new culture...

The State Emblem and the first Constitution of the RSFSR. 1918

The respite gained as a result of concluding the Brest Peace Treaty proved to be a short one. Foreign imperialism and internal counter-revolution could not reconcile themselves to the victory of the workers and peasants in Russia. In the spring of 1918 American, English and French troops captured Murmansk. Japanese, English and then American soldiers landed in Vladivostok. Thus imperialists of various countries began an armed intervention against the Soviet country, uniting with internal counter-revolutionary forces. A civil war broke out in Russia.

The enemies used every possible means in their struggle against Soviet power. They began a conspiracy whose goal was the overthrow of the Soviet Government and the assassination of the leader of the revolution. On August 30, 1918, the Socialist-Revolutionary Kaplan made an attempt on Lenin's life and seriously wounded him with poisoned bullets. Vladimir Ilyich's life was critically endangered.

Letters and telegrams to Lenin from workers, peasants, civil servants and the Red Army soldiers are on exhibit in the display cases of this hall. They wish their beloved leader the speediest recovery. The clothes Lenin wore on the day he was wounded are now displayed here.

On September 16, Lenin returned to work. A photograph of him after his recovery can be seen in this exhibit. He is photographed with Administrative Manager of the Council of People's Commissars, V. D. Bonch-Bruyevich during a walk in the Kremlin courtyard. There is also a photo of his room in Gorki (outside of Moscow), where Lenin lived and worked in the fall of 1918. Here he wrote a large part of his book *The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky*. Several pages of the manuscript of this book are located in this exposition. In his book V. I. Lenin revealed the opportunism of K. Kautsky, one of the leaders of the Second International, exposed him as a falsifier of Marxism, who had shifted to the service of the bourgeoisie. In this work he thoroughly analyses the content of the proletarian revolution in Russia which gave all the working people of Russia true democracy and freedom. "Soviet power," wrote V. I. Lenin, "is a million times more democratic than the most democratic bourgeois republic."

Hall No. 12

Heading the Defence of the Socialist Fatherland

By the summer of 1918, the Soviet country was surrounded by the fire of front-lines. Three-fourths of the country's territory had been captured by the enemies. A map is exhibited in the hall that clearly demonstrates the critical position of the republic toward summer of that year, and the documents reveal the intense work of V. I. Lenin in the organisation of the country's defence.

The photographs and documents relate the execution of the "military communism" policy, under which the peasants were obliged to hand over to the State all surplus foodstuffs for a fixed price. A universal labour conscription and food-card system for the population were introduced, and private trade was forbidden. Food-cards were given only to those who worked. This was all a temporary, absolutely necessary measure called forth by the war, economic devastation and the extremely meagre reserve of food-stuffs in the country.

The materials on exposition show how the revolutionary movement in capitalist countries was increasing under the influence of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government, true to the principles of proletarian internationalism, did everything possible to render brotherly aid to peoples in the struggle for social liberation. In this period Communist parties were being formed in various countries. V. I. Lenin gave great consideration to the world-wide revolutionary movement. The Third Communist International was founded as a result of

Lenin reviewing troops in Red Square. May 1919

his initiative at the International Conference of Communists held in Moscow, in March 1919. The emblem of the Comintern (Communist International), done in bas-relief, and a photograph of the Presidium of the Congress of the Comintern, of which Lenin was a member, is displayed in the hall.

The documents of the 8th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), which was held in March of 1919 are exhibited in the centre of this hall. At this Congress the new Party Programme was accepted. All the principal parts of its draft were written by Lenin. The Programme defined the Party's tasks in the entire period of transition from capitalism to socialism, the period of construction of socialist society. The programme emphasised that the development of the country's productive forces and the transformation of the means of production into national property were the most important and decisive points in Party policy. The programme set forth the tasks of the socialist reconstruction of agriculture by creating state-run and co-operative farms, named measures for the rendering of material and technical assistance to agriculture and the improvement of the welfare

Lenin at his desk in his Kremlin study. October 1918

and cultural level of the working people. Among the documents from the Congress on display in the hall the proof-readings of the Programme with Lenin's corrections usually draw the attention of visitors.

In spring 1919, the position of the young republic proved very grave. The internal counter-revolutionary armies and interventionists expanded their offensive on six fronts. In this complicated situation Lenin turned to the people and to the Party. His articles, "Theses of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) on the Situation on the Eastern Front", "All Out for the Fight Against Denikin!", "To Comrade Soldiers of the Red Army", and others are on exhibition. Thanks to the tremendous organisational work by the Central Committee of the Party and Lenin personally, and thanks to the heroic efforts of the working class and the boundless courage of the Red Army, the young Soviet Republic held out and shifted from the defensive to the offensive.

In this hall the documentary film, "Lenin at the Head of the Defence of the Soviet Republic", is demonstrated. The banners awarded the front-line troops of the Red Army by the All-Russia Central Executive

Committee, and models of military technology from the times of the Civil War are displayed here. The many photographs hanging on the wall to the right of the entrance portray the renowned generals and heroes of the Civil War, the first Soviet military figures and Party leaders. Thousands of internationalists took their stand under the banner of the October Revolution. Several of them are shown here in the photographs: Mihai Bujor (Romania), Jaroslav Hasek (Czechoslovakia), Oleco Dundič (Yugoslavia), Béla Kun (Hungary), Jeanne Labourbe (France), Paou Ti-san (China), John Reed (America), and Karol Swierczewski (Poland).

The Communist Party did not stop work in the formation of the new socialist society under the conditions of intervention and Civil War. The exposition materials show how "Communist Subbotniks" (Saturdays) were born in this country upon the initiative of the Communists. This was a new form of social labour, without pay during free time. Lenin valued these subbotniks highly, calling them the "great beginning", the sprouts of a new, communist attitude to work. Since that time the All-Russia Communist Subbotniks have become a tradition with the Soviet people.

Gifts to V. I. Lenin from the Red Army and working people are displayed in the hall. There are a Red Army green overcoat with red fastenings, a belt with a holster, two *budenovkas* (a special hat similar to the ancient Russian helmet) and boots in the display case.

The exposition in this hall concludes with V. I. Lenin's theoretical works *On the Dictatorship of the Proletariat* and *The Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat*. In these works he developed the Marxist teaching on the transition period from capitalism to socialism, and set forth the most important problems in the construction of a new society. In spite of the difficult times in Russia, in 1919 Lenin gave constant consideration to questions of theory. N. K. Krupskaya wrote later: "Ilyich's ability to study theory at the most critical point of struggle always amazed me; he searched for the solution of practical questions in theory."

Hall No. 13

Peaceful Respite. The Defeat of Interventionists and Internal Counter-revolution

In the fierce battles in the summer and autumn of 1919, the Red Army utterly defeated the main forces of internal counter-revolution and the interventionists. The Soviet Republic received a peaceful respite. In spring 1920, the Ninth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) took place in Moscow. The materials of the Congress defining the prospects of economic construction are presented in the exhibition: Lenin's "Letter to the Organisations of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) [RCP(B)] on the Preparation for the Party Congress", Report of the Central Committee made by V. I. Lenin, his questionnaire as delegate to the Ninth Congress, and others.

However, in April 1920, the imperialists made another attempt to smother the Soviet Republic. And again the Red Army soldiers set off to defend the gains of the October Revolution. A photograph of Lenin making a speech before the soldiers leaving for the Western Front is on the wall.

All these years Lenin was devoting great attention to the questions of world-wide Communist workers' and national liberation movements. The first edition of Lenin's work *"Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder*, written in April and May 1920 is placed in this exposition. Generalising on the rich revolutionary experience of the Russian Bolsheviks and the international workers' movement, V. I. Lenin developed the Marxist theory and worked out the very important questions of strategy and tactics of proletarian parties in the new historical conditions, in the conditions of the exis-

tence and struggle of the two social systems. V. I. Lenin revealed sharply, and from positions of principle, the errors of the Left-wing "Communists", and showed the necessity of uncompromising struggle with all types of opportunists and revisionists.

Next to the book *"Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder*, (this book, as many others, was written under the pseudonym N. Lenin) various pages of its manuscript and editions in the languages of the various peoples of the USSR and foreign countries are on exhibit.

This work by Lenin was of great significance in the strengthening of the Third International; in July 1919, its delegates gathered at their Second Congress in Soviet Russia– beginning in Petrograd and continuing in Moscow. The photograph "V. I. Lenin Presents a Report on the International Situation and the Fundamental Tasks of the Communist International at a Meeting of the Second Congress of the Comintern, July 19, 1920", is displayed on the wall. Here also is verbatim record of this report with Lenin's corrections and a series of texts of Lenin's other presentations at the Congress. In the display case a briefcase with the inscription: "To the Leader of the World-Wide Proletarian Revolution Comrade Lenin. In memory of the Second Congress of the Communist International, Petrograd, July 19, 1920. From the Petrograd Union and Sections of the Printing and Publishing Industry." To the right of the window is a photograph of Lenin at the ground-breaking ceremony of the Liberated Labour Monument. This photo was taken on May 1, 1920. This day was All-Russia Subbotnik. Lenin participated in it, clearing buidling materials from the Kremlin. After that he attended the ground-breaking ceremony of the monument. Many festively-dressed young people gathered, the mood was gay, joy lighting up their faces. V. I. Lenin was very cheerful that spring day, the smile never leaving his face, a red ribbon in his buttonhole.... And that is how he was photographed on May 1, 1920.

A room adjoins this hall in which the interior of V. I. Lenin's office in the Kremlin is reconstructed. It is a small room. Everything lying on his desk had its particular place and purpose. In the notebook that always lay on the desk, Vladimir Ilyich made notes and instructions and entered the names of comrades who had requested appointments. Sometimes he also made notes on the pages of his calendar. A simple wooden armchair with a wicker back and seat stood at the desk; a similar armchair stood in the meeting hall. Another table and leather armchairs for visitors stood near the desk.

Nearby, to the right and left of the desk are revolving stands which Lenin called *vertushkas*. Materials

Lenin addressing a session of the 2nd Comintern Congress in Petrograd on July 19, 1920

from Party congresses and conferences, reference literature and dictionaries are placed on one of them, and on the other folders with papers and documents necessary for current work. Russian and foreign newspapers also lay there. All the available wall-space in the office was occupied with book cases which held nearly two thousand books. Part of Lenin's library is placed in a room located near the Sovnarkom's (Council of People's Commissars) reception hall. Altogether there were more than ten thousand books, pamphlets, magazines and other printed publications in the library. Among them there were over one thousand books in English, French, German and other languages. Located among these were the works of Marx and Engels, books by Plekhanov, Lafargue, Mehring, Luxemburg, Hegel, Feuerbach, Bebel, Holbach, Campanella; Saint-Simon; essays by the Russian Revolutionary Democrats–Herzen, Belinsky, Chernyshevsky, Dobrolyubov and Pisarev; books on history, on problems of political economy, world economy, Russian economics, technology, the natural sciences, military art and other branches of knowledge. Rus-

The desk in Lenin's study in the Kremlin

The Rolls Royce used by Lenin in 1921–23

sian and world literature is widely represented. In Lenin's office there were many geographical maps, and atlases which he used in his work.

One of the doors in the room opens to the corridor and the other leads to the "box" or the switchboard by which ties were maintained with the apartments and offices of the People's Commissars and members of the Central Committee, with the Red Army headquarters, and with Petrograd, Kharkov and other cities. The third door led to the Council of People's Commissars' conference room. All of Vladimir Ilyich's visitors came to his office through the conference hall by way of this door. At the end of the corridor Lenin's apartment adjoined the Sovnarkom's conference hall.

Halls Nos. 14, 15

Architect of the New Socialist Society

The exposition in the fourteenth hall is dedicated to the V. I. Lenin's activities in the final months of 1920, when the basic forces of the foreign interventionists and internal counter-revolution had been defeated and the Soviet Republic began its construction of socialism in earnest. The statistics in the tables in this hall tell of the difficult conditions in the country.

Volume in production
(in percentages compared to 1913):

Large-scale industry	100	63	15
Cast iron	100	70	3
Oil	100	95	42
Coal	100	108	30
Years:	1913	1917	1920

In comparison to 1913 the number of industrial workers in 1920 had decreased by almost half.

The condition of agriculture
in the Soviet Republic in 1920
(in percentages compared to 1913):

Gross output	100	67
Crop production	100	64
Live-stock production	100	62
Crop area in the		
Russian Federation	100	75
in the Ukraine	100	80
in Byelorussia	100	70
Years:	1913	1920

Lenin's famous plan of electrification of Russia (GOELRO Plan) was born in 1920, under conditions of utter ruin and starvation. This was a plan of the electrification of Russia, the significance of which Lenin defined in this way: "*Communism is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country.*" These words express the basic contents of the entire

exhibition in this hall. The GOELRO Plan was approved at the Eighth All-Russia Congress of Soviets, which took place in Moscow in the Bolshoi Theatre in December 1920. Lenin delivered a key report to the Congress.

The delegates to the Congress, coming from various places throughout the ruined country, poorly dressed, half-starved, sitting in the unheated, scantly illuminated auditorium in the Bolshoi Theatre, listened with bated breath to the excitingly daring but realistic tasks and prospects of the socialist construction outlined by Lenin's genius. The Eighth Congress of Soviets unanimously approved the electrification plan. The resolution written by Lenin and accepted by the Congress expressed the confidence that the working people and peasants "will spare no effort and make all necessary sacrifices for the realisation of the GOELRO Plan in Russia at all costs and in spite of all obstacles". The report and other materials of the Congress occupy the central display in this exposition, including also a map of the electrification of Russia.

One of the photographs shows a group of Russian scientists, participants in the commission that developed the GOELRO Plan, in another, V. I. Lenin and N. K. Krupskaya with a group of peasants from the village of Kashino outside of Moscow taken on November 14, 1920, the opening day of the electric-power station built by the local agricultural co-operative. A model of the first hydroelectric power station on the Volkhov River as well as photographs of the first thermal electric-power stations are on display in this hall.

There is an interesting photograph of V. I. Lenin with the English writer H. G. Wells, author of the book *Russia in the Shadows*, which he wrote after his trip to Russia in 1920. Lenin's electrification plan appeared a "utopia of electrification" to the science fiction novelist.

"...Can one imagine a more courageous project in a vast flat land of forests and illiterate peasants, with no water power, with no technical skill available, and with trade and industry at the last gasp?...

"I cannot see anything of the sort happening in this dark crystal of Russia, but this little man at the Kremlin can...."

Numerous letters, telegrams and notes by V. I. Lenin, characterising his daily supervision in the organisation of the construction of power stations, the development of heavy industry, the restoration of agriculture and the cultural development, are shown in one of the display cases.

V. I. Lenin invariably emphasised that large-scale industry, and first and foremost, industry based on electrification, was the material and

Lenin. July 1920

technical basis of socialism and communism. In a speech at the Eighth Congress of Soviets, he said: "...if Russia is covered with a dense network of electric power stations and powerful technical installations, our communist economic development will become a model for a future socialist Europe and Asia."

* * *

Lenin's articles, remarks, pamphlets, letters, notes and instructions comprising the exhibition in the 15th hall portray the genius sagacity with which V. I. Lenin penetrated the crux of the problems that arose in the socialist construction within the country and in its international relations, how flexible and at the same time principled his decisions were on very different problems concerning the economic and ideological policy of the Party.

Acquaintance with the exhibit items in this hall and others shows the great and versatile work that Lenin carried on daily. Here, for example, is his schedule of February 2, 1921 found in this exposition:

Directed a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks).

Examined the draft of the Political Bureau's decision on the improvement of the peasant situation and made corrections.

Examined materials on the reorganisation of the People's Commissariat of Public Education and made remarks.

Wrote a draft on the status of the People's Commissariat for Public Education.

Wrote instructions of the Central Committee to Communists working in the People's Commissariat of Public Education.

Presided at the seventh meeting of the Economic Commission of the Council of People's Commissars, in which the fuel question was examined.

Examined and signed the directive of the Council of People's Commissars:

on granting financial aid to the Votsky Autonomous Region;

on combating desertion and the concealment of deserters.

Examined and signed the directives of the Council of Labour and Defence:

on the mobilisation of survey engineers, land surveyors and topographers and dispatching them to work in the appropriate enterprises and institutions;

on discharging from the Red Army survey engineers, surveyors, and topographers and dispatching them to the Main Surveying Department;

on the use of auto specialists, and the posting of them in the institutions in the auto department of the Supreme Economic Council;

on the work assignments of auto workers demobilised from the Red Army;

on sending workers and specialists in shipbuilding demobilised from the

Red Army to work assignments under the People's Commissariat of Means of Communication;

on bonuses in kind to workers in the shipbuilding industry;

on supplying fuel for Petrograd;

on the control of loading and delivery of coal from the Donbas;

on the transportation of food supplies to the Donbas;

on the control of fuel expenditures;

on planned provisions for draymen enlisted in the loading and transport of firewood;

on the joining of the northern railroads system to the central system;

on the responsibility of directors in militarised institutions and enterprises in the selection and placement of personnel in production;

on legal proceedings against those responsible for red tape in the apparatus of the People's Commissariat of Communications.

Participated in the meeting of the Narrow Council of People's Commissars.

Examined and signed the minutes of the Narrow CPC.

Signed the directive of the Narrow Council of People's Commissars on the situation of war prisoners of the Polish Army.

Examined materials on the present state of land and food policies in Siberia and made notes on them.

Examined a coded telegram on the situation in Siberia.

Signed note on the situation with apartments in Moscow and sent it to the Narrow Council of People's Commissars.

Wrote a letter to the director of the Marx and Engels Institute with an inquiry about the completion of the collection of letters and published works of Marx and Engels.

Conferred with G. M. Krzhizhanovsky, the Chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Interview with V. N. Sokolov, a member of the Siberian Revolutionary Committee.

Signed the mandate of F. F. Syromolotov, a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council, on his work assignment to the Urals.

Wrote an answer to Syromolotov's note.

Wrote an answer to the secretary's note.

Spoke by telephone with directors of enterprises and institutions about various questions of socialist construction....

Documents on display demonstrate V. I. Lenin's irreconcilable struggle against all types of opportunists–anti-Party factional groups that did not believe in the victory of socialism, that spoke out against the directing role of the Party.

V. I. Lenin's report at the Tenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in March 1921 on the transition to the New Economic Policy (NEP) is located on the display stand. Directed toward the recovery

from ruin, the strengthening of the unity of the working class with the peasantry, this policy was a necessary stage in the path to socialism. Here also is the Congress's approval of the NEP on the basis of V. I. Lenin's Report. Of special interest among the documents are the copy of the newspaper *Pravda*, in which V. I. Lenin's Report at the same Congress called "On Party Unity and the Anarcho-Sindicalist Deviation" appears, and Lenin's manuscripts of the draft resolutions of the Congress on this question.

Materials on Lenin's participation in the work of the Third Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow in the summer of 1921 are widely displayed in the hall; the manuscript of Lenin's Theses for a Report on the Tactics of the RCP, an issue of the newspaper *Pravda* with the text of the report, photographs of Lenin making a speech at the Congress and photographs of the delegates–representatives from various countries throughout the world. Among them were Marcel Cachin and Paul Vaillant-Couturier of France, Vasil Kolarov of Bulgaria, William Gallacher and Thomas Bell of England, Béla Kun of Hungary, Ernst Thälman and Klara Zetkin of Germany and others.

Documents characterising the peaceable course in foreign policy of the Soviet state, and Lenin's policy of peaceful co-existence among states having different social systems, are an important part of this exposition. These are: "Draft Directives to the Deputy Chairman and All Members of the Genoa Delegation", "Draft Directives of the C.C. RCP(B) for the Soviet Delegation to the Genoa Conference". Here V. I. Lenin projects an extensive programme of struggle for peace and general reduction of armaments, economic co-operation and the establishment of trade and business relations of the Soviet Republic with capitalist countries.

In autumn 1921 the Soviet Government, in an attempt to facilitate the establishment of economic co-operation with capitalist countries, offered to convene an international conference which would examine the claims of foreign countries against Russia and Soviet claims against them, and draw up conditions of peace between Russia and its opponents. Genoa was chosen as the location for the conference. The Genoa Conference took place in April-May 1922. However, it did not lead to any perceptible results.

Peace treaties concluded in those years between Soviet Russia and neighbouring foreign governments are exhibited here.

One section of the exposition is devoted to the Fourth Congress of

Lenin near the rostrum during the June 28, 1921 session of the 3rd Comintern Congress in the Kremlin

the Communist International. This was the last Congress that V. I. Lenin attended. On November 13, 1922 he presented a Report at the Congress entitled, "Five Years of the Russian Revolution and the Prospects of the World Revolution", whose outlines, including those in German, are presented in the exposition. Here is a Chart: "Working People's International Aid to Soviet Russia":
France–almost 1 million francs;
Czechoslovakia–7.5 million korunas in cash and 2 million korunas' worth of food;
Germany–1.3 million marks in cash and 1 million marks' worth of food;
the Netherlands–100 thousand guilders;
Italy–almost 1 million lire;
Norway–100 thousand Norwegian kronen;
Austria–3 million Austrian kronen;
Spain–50 thousand marks;
Poland–9 million Polish marks;
Denmark–500 thousand marks.

Lenin. October 1922

Hall No. 16

Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

"We want a *voluntary* union of nations–a union which precludes any coercion of one nation by another–a union founded on complete confidence, on a clear recognition of brotherly unity, on absolutely voluntary consent." These words of Lenin, printed in prominent letters on the central wall of this hall, express the essence of the Party's policy on the nationality question.

Among the exhibit items are numerous letters from workers, resolutions of meetings and the decisions of congresses of Soviets of the Republics, expressing the single will of the working people of all nationalities of the huge country to form the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the construction of socialism. Expressing this will, the All-Union Congress of Soviets held in Moscow on December 30, 1922 accepted the Declaration and Treaty on the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

These historic documents, signed by the members of the plenipotentiary delegations from the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, and the Transcaucasian Soviet Socialist Federative Republic (Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia) and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,* are displayed under the photograph of the delegates to the First All-Union Congress of Soviets

* At present these republics are called: the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Azerbaijanian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

that convened in Moscow at the Bolshoi Theater. The large electrically lighted map-diagram, "The Formation of the USSR", is exhibited here. Above it hang symbolic red banners.

In one of the display cases V. I. Lenin's certificates, mandates and badges as member of Central Executive Committee and the All-Russia Central Executive Committee and deputy of the Moscow Soviet, are exhibited, and in another, the Order of Labour awarded Lenin by the decree of the Central Executive Committee of the Khorezm People's Soviet Republic in 1922, is displayed.

The documentary film, "V. I. Lenin–Founder of the USSR", is shown in this hall.

Hall No. 17

Lenin's Last Year

Being gravely ill, V. I. Lenin worked, retaining complete lucidity of mind, unusual strength of will and optimism.

Later, N. K. Krupskaya wrote: "He was a very cheerful, persistent and steadfast person, an optimist", "his usual, predominant mood was one of intensive concentration." Among the exhibit items are several pages from the diary of Lenin's secretaries on duty during the period when his illness took a turn for the worse; bed-ridden at the time, Lenin could only dictate and listen. During this period he was preparing materials for the forthcoming Twelfth Party Congress. These are on exhibit in the hall. The materials include the articcles: "Letter to the Congress", "Granting Legislative Functions to the State Planning Commission", "The Question of Nationalities or 'Autonomisation'", "Pages from a Diary", "On Co-operation", "Our Revolution", "How We Should Re-

organise the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection" and "Better Fewer, But Better". All these works present in their own way the political testament of V. I. Lenin. In them, a programme for the building of socialism is set forth in a general form.

In his last articles V. I. Lenin laid down three basic tasks for the construction of socialism: development of heavy industry and the electrification of the country; socialist reconstruction of the countryside along the lines of collectivisation; cultural revolution, the education of the people and the development of creative initiative of the masses. He emphasised that the indispensable condition in the successful building of socialism was the leading role of the Party.

Lenin's work on his last letters and articles was indeed a great feat. Not to mention the fact that he worked on them when he was seriously ill, it must be taken into account that he was allowed to dictate at first only 5–10 minutes, and later no more than 30–40 minutes a day. This created great difficulties for him. Moreover, he was unaccustomed to working with a stenographer; as a rule, before his illness he wrote his articles and letters by hand. He said that "he was accustomed to seeing his manuscript before his eyes, to stopping and considering in the difficult cases when he 'got stuck', walking about the room, even simply running out to take a walk; and now, he often wanted to grab a pencil and make his corrections himself". But Lenin overcame the difficulties with his inherent persistence. "As always, he dictates splendidly: without interruption, very seldom struggling for words, he speaks gesticulating rather than dictates" (Diary of the Secretaries on Duty, February 2, 1923).

Inflexible will-power, his sense of responsibility, care for the future of his country, for the further development of the Land of Soviets gave Lenin the strength to overcome the suffering inflicted by his disease, and to accomplish that which seemed beyond the bounds of human possibility–to create in just a month and a half an entire collection of outstanding works despite his serious ailment. Like all Lenin's works, his last articles and letters are noted for their unusual depth and lucidity of mind, their iron logic, splendid knowledge of reality and the polemic way a problem is put forward.

Lenin at Gorki. August 1922

Hall No. 18

Mourning Hall

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin died January 21, 1924 at 6:50 p. m.

The next day an address by an extraordinary Plenary Session of the R.C.P.(B) Central Committee was published. "To the Party. To all working people." An excerpt from the address is inscribed on the right wall in a special setting: "All that is indeed great and heroic in the proletariat–the fearless mind, the iron, inflexible, persistent will that overcomes all obstacles, the sacred hate, the hate for slavery and oppression till death, the revolutionary fervor which can move mountains, the boundless faith in the creative forces of the masses, the vast organisational genius–all this found its personification in Lenin, whose name became the symbol for the new world from the East to the West, from the North to the South. . . ."

V. I. Lenin's death mask and the moulds of his hands, made by the sculptor S. Merkurov, are displayed in the centre of the hall. The mourning banners and wreaths are also kept here.

Huge photographs along the walls to the right and to the left, which are imitations of the Kremlin walls, tell of the farewell to V. I. Lenin. Under the photographs along the lower part of the walls are display cases containing applications for membership in the Communist Party (over 240 thousand workers became Communists during these sorrowful days), letters and telegrams expressing condolences over V. I. Lenin's death that arrived from many countries throughout the world, newspaper editions with black-bordered obituary announcements, photographs and models of the mauso-

An endless stream of visitors to the Lenin Mausoleum

leums, the temporary one and the permanent, the latter people have been visiting for half a century already. Red Square. Soon it will be 11:00 a. m. The entrance to the Mausoleum of V. I. Lenin will soon open. The sun floods the square with bright light and caresses the black-red stone of the Mausoleum, plays on the bayonets of the sentries at a standstill at their posts at the entrance to the Mausoleum, illuminates the silver fir trees, and guilds the ruby facets of the stars on the Kremlin towers.

The last seconds. Marching in ceremonial stride, the sentries change. The ringing of the chimes resounds over the square. The doors of the Mausoleum open wide. People enter and descend to the funeral hall. The silence is disturbed only by the shuffle of feet. Lenin lies in the centre of the hall in the sarcophagus. Each visitor sees Lenin for 80 seconds. And he remembers these 80 seconds for the rest of his life.

Hall No. 19

The Great Ideological Legacy

V. I. Lenin's vast ideological legacy is exhibited in this hall. Various editions of his works both in the USSR and abroad are presented here. V. I. Lenin's first work to reach our time dates back to 1893 and the last to 1923. In 30 years V. I. Lenin wrote hundreds of books, thousands of articles, letters and a vast amount of reports. Over 21 thousand of his works and documents are published at present.

Every edition of V. I. Lenin's *Collected Works* published in the Soviet Union is exhibited in the hall. The first edition was undertaken in accordance with a decision of the Party's Ninth Congress during Lenin's lifetime. It was published in 20 volumes and included over 1500 works.

The decision of the Party's Central Committee of January 8, 1957 "On the Publication of the complete *Collected Works* of V. I. Lenin" (in 55 volumes) is presented in the display case. The first volumes of the 5th edition appeared in 1958 and the last was published in 1965. Almost nine thousand works and documents were included in this collection, almost 1,100 works being published for the first time.

38 collections of Lenin's writings published from 1924 to 1975, editions of selected works, collected works and separate works published in the USSR in Russian and national languages are on exhibit in the hall. The general circulation of the works of V. I. Lenin published in the USSR consisted of over 531 million copies as of January 1, 1979.

The genius of Lenin's ideas belong not only to the peoples of the USSR but to the working people of the entire world. In the middle of the

hall stands a large globe. Here, the cities and countries where Lenin's works are published are marked with badges. There are hundreds of these badges on the globe. V. I. Lenin is translated into more foreign languages than any other author in the world.

The first collection of Lenin's works in Hungarian, published in Budapest in 1919 under the title of *The Path of Struggle* is on exposition. Included in this collection are the "Letters on Tactics", "The April Theses" and other materials. In 1919 Bulgarian Communists formed the co-operative society, "Liberation", having a large publishing department whose tasks were the issuing and distribution of Marxist revolutionary literature. V. I. Lenin's article "The Importance of Gold Now and After the Complete Victory of Socialism", published in a separate pamphlet, and other works that appeared from this publishing house are on display. German Communists illegally published Lenin's *"Left-Wing" Communism, an Infantile Disorder* during the years of fascist reaction and spread it under the disguise of a reference book in tourism and sports. Communists in Argentina, despite cruel persecution by police, published the complete *Collected Works* of V. I. Lenin in 43 volumes in Spanish. The edition consisted of 276 thousand copies.

V. I. Lenin's works are systematically published in over 50 countries, including England, France, the USA, Brazil, Finland, India and all the socialist countries. They are presented in the hall. Also on display here is the twelve-volume anniversary edition of V. I. Lenin's works that appeared in Japan for the 90th anniversary of his birth. A two-volume edition of V. I. Lenin's works was published in New York, Athens, Milan, Oslo, Brussels, Tokyo and other cities in the post-war years. As of January 1, 1977 the works of Lenin had been published throughout the world in 126 languages.

The friezes on the walls of the hall graphically display the significance of Leninism to the working people of the Soviet Union, paving the way to communism, to the peoples building socialism, and to those struggling for the victory of democracy and socialist revolution or who take a stand for the formation and strengthening of national independent governments.

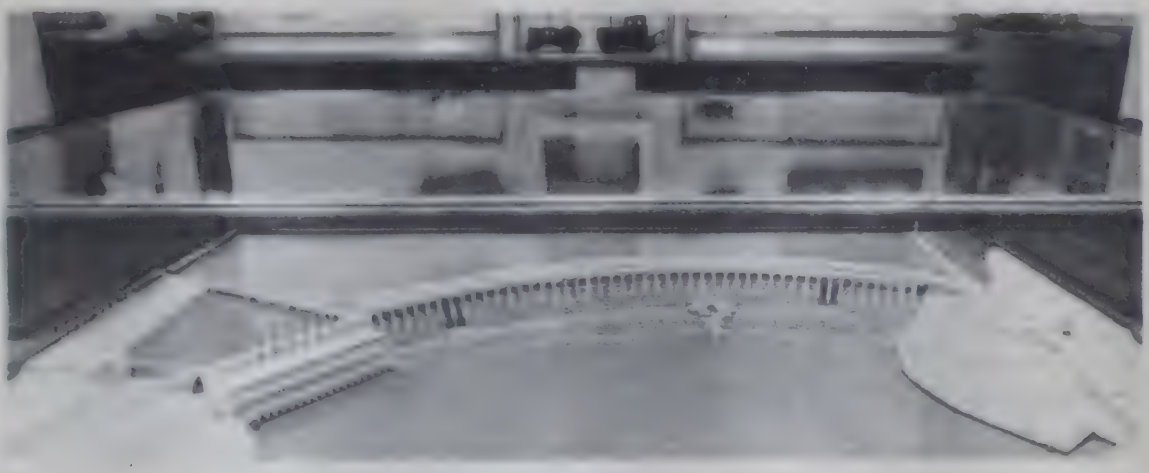
Hall No. 20

The Victory of Socialism in the USSR

The documents, photographs, models and replicas presented in this hall recount the construction of socialism in the USSR.

On the central wall are the words from the Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) adopted at the 22nd Congress in October 1961: "Socialism, which Marx and Engels scientifically predicted as inevitable and the plan for the construction of which was mapped out by Lenin, has become a reality in the Soviet Union." Quotations from the works of K. Marx and V. I. Lenin on the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the construction of socialism are seen beneath on the display stand. Presented here is the part of the Programme adopted at the Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), on the economic tasks, and that part of the CPSU Programme in which the basic elements of Lenin's plan for the building of socialism are stated. V. I. Lenin's works which reveal this historic plan are on exhibit in the display cases: "The State and Revolution", "The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government", "Economics and Politics in the Era of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat", "Better Fewer, But Better", "On Co-operation" and others.

The exposition in this hall consists of four sections. The first is a documentary story of the realisation of Lenin's plan of the industrialisation of the USSR. The decisions of Party congresses and government decrees, awards instituted in the 1930s and early 1940s for special achievements in labour–the Order of the Red Banner of Labour, the Order of Lenin, the "Badge of Ho-



A model of the Dnieper Hydropower Station

nour", the medal "For Valour in Labour", the gold star "Hammer and Sickle", are among the exhibit items in this section, as well as a replica of the V. I. Lenin Dnieper Hydroelectric Power Station, one of the first hydroelectric stations in the country; and models of the first Soviet tractors. Photographs reflecting the mass labour enthusiasm of the Soviet people during the time of the first pre-war five-year-plan periods are exhibited. The basic enterprises built in the USSR from 1928 to 1941 are shown on the map-diagram.

The second section of the exposition is devoted to the programme of the socialist reconstruction of agriculture which was drawn up by V. I. Lenin and realised by the Party and the Soviet people. This was a vastly complicated task–there were more than 20 million small peasant farms in Russia before the October Revolution. Without a radical turn of these vast, to a great extent backward, masses to collectivisation the realisation of the plan for the building of socialism would have been impossible. Lenin's works, his primary version of the article "The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government", "Draft Programme of the RCP(B) Programme", "Report on Work in the Countryside, March 23", at the Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks), "The Tax in Kind", "Co-operation" and others are presented precisely in this part of the exposition, because it was in them that V. I. Lenin defined the path for the transition of the peasants to socialism, and drew up the basic principles and forms of co-operation. And there is the resolution of the 15th Party Congress, "On the Work in the Countryside". The 15th Congress went down in history as the Congress of collectivisation. An en-

tire collection of other Party documents devoted to the problems of the socialist transformation of the countryside are also on display.

Many of the exhibit items relate the tremendous aid rendered by the working class to the toiling peasantry. V. I. Lenin dreamed of 100 thousand tractors for the countryside. The diagrams show that already in 1932, 148 thousand tractors were manufactured for agriculture, and in 1940, agriculture received 684 thousand tractors. The documentary photographs attract special attention: the first tractor in the village Larino (Smolensk Gubernia), sowing at the co-operative farm "Giant" (Northern Caucasus), tractors in the shop of the Krasny Putilovets plant (Leningrad), joining a collective farm (Borisogleb region, Central Russia), and the presentation of the government act for perpetual use of the land to the collective farm workers at the collective farm "Sotsialdy" (Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic).

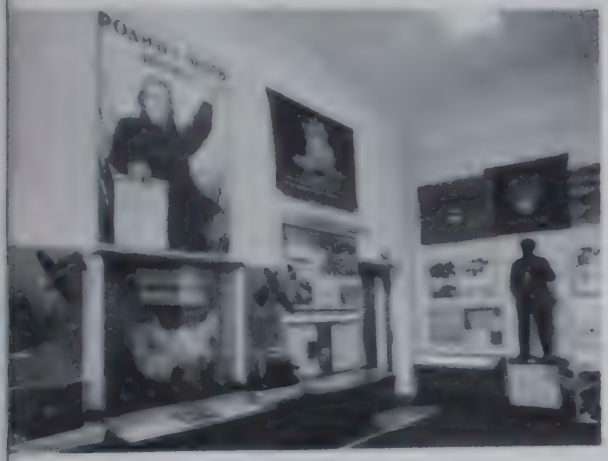
The third section of the exposition tells of the gigantic transformations in culture in the USSR. The following words of V. I. Lenin are presented: "We shall be unable to solve this problem unless we clearly realise that only a precise knowledge and transformation of the culture created by the entire development of mankind will enable us to create a proletarian culture." Diagrams, tables and photographs tell of the elimination of illiteracy in the country and the growth of public education, and the genuine cultural revolution which was realised throughout the entire country, including the former outlying districts of Russia, Central Asia, the North and the distant corners of Siberia.

The victory of socialism in the USSR was of world-wide historical significance–such is the theme of the fourth section of the exposition in this hall. On the display stands are the documents on the achievements of Lenin's national policy, on the great industrial and cultural construction in the national republics, on Lithuania's, Latvia's and Estonia's entrance into the USSR, and on the formation of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Constitution of the USSR, adopted in 1936, and which legislatively consolidated the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union, is displayed in this exposition.

The exposition concludes with Lenin's words: "A socialist Soviet Republic in Russia will stand as a living example to the peoples of all countries, and the propaganda and the revolutionising effect of this example will be immense."

Hall No. 21



The Defence of the Achievements of Socialism in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)

The exposition begins with two documents from two different years: one is Lenin's decree "The Socialist Fatherland is in Danger!" of February 21, 1918, and the other is a directive from the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) addressed to the Party and Soviet organisations in the frontline regions on June 29, 1941. These documents are directly connected: in a critical time for the Motherland, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, guided by Lenin's teaching on the defence of the socialist society, turned to the people with the appeal to rise to the struggle with the enemy. The famous placard, "Your Mother-Country is Calling!", from the years of the war, by artist I. Toidze, is displayed on the central wall. An issue of the newspaper *Pravda* of July 3, 1941 with the speech of J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the State Defence Committee, documentary photographs, "Columns of Infantry on the Road to the Front, June 1941", and "Military Parade in Moscow, November 7, 1941", are among the exhibit items here.

. . . It was a cold, snowy November in the first year of the war. Leaving footprints in the wet snow that covered Red Square, the soldiers, dressed in field coats carrying military weapons, marched past the Mausoleum. They set out for the frontline positions directly from Red Square, in order to block Hitler's army on its way to Moscow.

And another military parade is represented in a photograph in this hall. It is the Victory Parade on June 24, 1945, in which the victorious soldiers who saved the world

from fascism marched across Red Square. They were throwing the military standards with the black eagles and swastikas of the defeated fascist divisions and regiments onto the steps of the Mausoleum....

"...Every time a difficult situation arose during the war, the Party mobilised Communists," said Lenin during the years of the Civil War. Every second soldier in the Great Patriotic War was a Communist or Komsomol member. Priceless relics of the war lie on the display stands and cases: Party and Komsomol membership cards pierced with shell-splinters; applications of soldiers and commanders in the Red Army for membership in Lenin's Party; newspapers published by underground district committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in territories temporarily occupied by the enemy. Partisan oaths signed in blood, earth from the Mamayev Kurgan (Mound) saturated with the blood of the defenders of Stalingrad.

Visitors can see here banners awarded collectives and military units in the name of the State Defence Committee. Models of weapons and military equipment from the times of the Great Patriotic War, a map-diagram of the "Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War 1941–1945", orders and medals of the USSR are also displayed in the hall.

A copy of the sculpture of V. I. Lenin made in 1926 by G. Manizer is displayed in the hall. The sculpture has an interesting history. In 1935 a bronze copy of this sculpture was cast at the Leningrad bronze smelting plant for the city of Pushkin in the Leningrad region. In October 1943 Hitler's troops, temporarily occupying Pushkin, sent the monument to Germany to the city of Eisleben for melting down. However, a group of anti-fascists there preserved the monument and on July 2, 1945, it was erected on the city square.

The victory of the Soviet people in the war of 1941–1945 confirmed V. I. Lenin's words: "A nation in which the majority of the workers and peasants realise, feel and see that they are fighting for their own Soviet power, for the rule of the working people, for the cause whose victory will ensure them and their children all the benefits of culture, of all that has been created by human labour–such a nation can never be vanquished."

The standards of nazi troops thrown down at the foot of the Lenin Mausoleum during the Victory Parade on June 24, 1945

Adolf Hitler

Hall No. 22

Socialist Society Making Further Progress. Perfecting Developed Socialism. Building Communism

The path travelled by the Soviet Union in the years since the war is outlined in the exposition in this hall. In the centre of the exposition is a large relief map. On this map the basic construction projects of the Ninth Five-Year-Plan period (1971–1975) are marked. Many of these will be completed in the Tenth and Eleventh Five-Year-Plan period, because judging by scope and future significance to the national economy, they are truly giants. Along the bottom of the map stretches the flourescent line that marks the Baikal-Amur Railroad (BAM) whose length is 3,200 kilometres. The completed BAM will help to draw 500 thousand square kilometres of territory into the economic life of the country. Here is a marker signifying the construction of the most powerful hydroelectric station in the world in Ust-Ilimsk in Eastern Siberia on the Angara River....

A model of the first atomic-powered ice-breaker *V. I. Lenin* is placed in the centre of the hall. A memorial medallion in honour of the launching of the first satellite on October 4, 1957, a copy of the first pennant delivered to the moon by a Soviet spaceship, and the helmet of cosmonaut V. A. Shatalov, are presented in the display case here. Diagrams and charts characterising the growth of the industry and agriculture, the increase in the productivity of labour, and the realisation of the scientific and technological revolution in the USSR are presented in the display cases and stands. Here is the TASS report of July 1, 1954 on commencement in the USSR of the world first atomic industrial power station.

The exposition in this hall begins with the information: "The war brought great calamity to the Soviet Union. Over 20 million citizens lost their lives. Hitler's troops destroyed and burned 1,710 cities, more than 70 thousand villages and towns, more than 6 million buildings, tens of thousands of industrial enterprises, hospitals, schools, technical colleges, institutes and libraries. One-third of the country's national wealth was destroyed." This text is placed beneath a photograph of 1943 of blast-furnace No. 4 in the metallurgic Azovstal plant. Next to it is a photograph of 1945 of the same blast-furnace, but it is completely restored. On this photograph there is a new inscription: "In the USSR from 1946 to 1958, 12,100 large-scale industrial enterprises were built, restored and commissioned. The basic production assets of socialist industry in 1958 were four times larger than in 1937. The gross output was five times larger, and as compared to 1913, it was 36 times larger."

In the exposition of the hall are the decisions of the 19th–25th Party Congresses, in which a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of the economic policy of the Party is given defining concrete tasks in all areas of political, economic, scientific and cultural life, the ideological work in the various stages of the construction of socialist society under the conditions of the gradual transition to communism. Visitors see the text from the CPSU Central Committee's Report to the 24th Congress of the Communist Party: "The developed socialist society to which Lenin referred in 1918 as to the future of our country has been built by the selfless labour of the Soviet people. This has enabled us to tackle in practice the great task set by the Party Programme, by its latest congresses–that of building the material and technical basis of communism."

The materials on exposition relate how Lenin's ideas on the construction of Communism received further comprehensive development in the Programme of the CPSU adopted by the Twenty-Second Party Congress, in the materials and decisions of the 23rd, 24th and 25th Party Congresses, in Party documents on the occasion of the 50th and 60th anniversaries of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the Centenary of V. I. Lenin's birth, and in the report of L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, "Fifty Years of Great Achievements of Socialism". All these comprehensively reveal the politics of Lenin's Party and the triumph of Leninism.

The documents and photographs on display give an idea of the basic tasks of the economic policy of the CPSU put forth by 25th Congress of the CPSU, of the main problems in accelerating scientific and technological progress, the further development of agriculture, the increase in production of consumer goods and

the perfection of everyday services for the population. They reveal the new aspects of development of foreign economic ties and the management of economics. One of the greatest socio-political achievements of the CPSU is the practical realisation of Lenin's nationalities policy–the policy of equality, friendship and brotherly co-operation of all peoples living in the USSR.

The new Constitution and the report "On the Draft Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Results of the Nationwide Discussion of the Draft" made by L. I. Brezhnev at the seventh extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on October 5, 1977, are exhibited in one of the display stands.

The documents and materials from the 25th CPSU Congress, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU L. I. Brezhnev's "Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the Immediate Tasks of the Party in Home and Foreign Policy" attract the attention of visitors to the Museum. The Report gives a deep Marxist-Leninist analysis of the CPSU's international activities, and defines a programme for further struggle for peace and international co-operation; the results of the Ninth Five-Year Plan are summed up and concrete tasks for communist construction are defined; the economic strategy of the Party for the current period is set forth; the basic directions in the development of the national economy for the Tenth Five-Year Plan (1976–1980) are given.

The materials on exhibition also reveal the struggle of the CPSU and its brother parties for unity of the international communist movement, of all anti-imperialistic forces, and reveal the international mission of the victorious proletariat. Nearby are two photographs: V. I. Lenin at a meeting of one of the commissions of the Second Communist International in August 1920, and the International Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in June 1969. Lenin's words are inscribed here: "Communists should know that, in any case, the future belongs to them. . . ."

The diagram, "The Growth of the International Communist Movement" shows that in 1924, there were 40 Communist and Workers' Parties having a membership of 1,200 thousand people; at present there are 90 such parties with more than 60 million members.

The last section of the exposition highlights the world socialist system's role in mankind's social progress, the Leninist foreign policy of peace, and the drive to promote international detente and disarmament.

Hall No. 23

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Leading and Guiding Force in Communist Construction

"To govern you need an army of steeled revolutionary Communists. We have it and it is called the Party." These words of Lenin express the essence of this exposition which obviously confirms that the directing role of the CPSU is the decisive precondition of the economic, social, and spiritual development of Soviet society on the path to communism. With the victory of socialism the CPSU became the Party of the entire people, but it did not stop being the Party of the working class. Under the conditions of the development of socialism into communism its leading role is manifested with even more force.

Occupying a prominent place in the exposition are: the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* by K. Marx and F. Engels, and the three Party Programmes corresponding to its three stages in history–the Programme of the RSDLP adopted at the 2nd Congress in 1903, the Programme of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted by the 8th Congress in 1919, and the Programme of the CPSU adopted by the 22nd Congress of the CPSU in 1961.

Party card No. 1, issued in the name of V. I. Lenin, was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on March 1, 1973

V. I. Lenin's Party Card number 224332, issued by the Party's Zamoskvorechye District Committee in Moscow in 1920, attracts, as a rule, the attention of visitors. Also on display are the Party Cards No. 0000001 issued in 1927 and No. 00000001 issued in 1973 in the name of the founder of the CPSU V. I. Lenin.

Concise information about the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is given on the tables: the social and national composition, the number and employment of Communists in the national economy of the country, their participation in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, etc. The words of Lenin are inscribed on the wall: "We trust our Party. We see in it the intelligence, honour and conscience of our times."

3

Leniniana

Permanent and temporary exhibits devoted to V. I. Lenin are located in the 11 halls on the third floor of the Museum. The exhibition on display in the passages between the halls is called "The Image of V. I. Lenin in Political Placards". One of the halls exhibits gifts given to Lenin by working people. Among the gifts, some are humble and rather symbolic: a piece of turf from the first Soviet turf cultivations, an electric insulator and other gifts that witness the first steps of Soviet industry. There is a photoalbum in the hall with photographs given to Lenin by factory workers, specially made china plates, vases and cups with dedicatory inscriptions–a gift from the workers of the ancient Russian china factory, Dulyovo. The metallurgists from the Moscow Hammer and Sickle factory made portraits of K. Marx and F. Engels in iron high-relief. . . .

In a neighbouring hall there is a permanent exhibit of paintings dedicated to Lenin and the first years of the Soviet state. The authors of these paintings are the famous artists I. Brodsky, A. Gerasimov, V. Serov, E. Kibrik and others.

There is an interesting exhibit of folk art here. Carpets, silk rugs and mosaics with portraits of V. I. Lenin are presented in this exposition. The works are made of various materials–anything from silk to feathers. Their authors are folk artists from Azerbaijan, Armenia, the Russian Federation, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Tajikistan and other Soviet republics. The hall next door is completely devoted to the works of the renowned Soviet artist and sculptor N. Andreyev. He was one of the few artists who made real-life drawings of Lenin–at meetings and gatherings, in his short hours of rest and conversation with friends or with ideological opponents. Small, sometimes no bigger than a palm of the hand, his drawings portray Lenin as the person, thinker, and fighter. All the drawings exhibited in the hall are originals. That is why this hall is always dimly illuminated and the drawings themselves are protected by special glass.

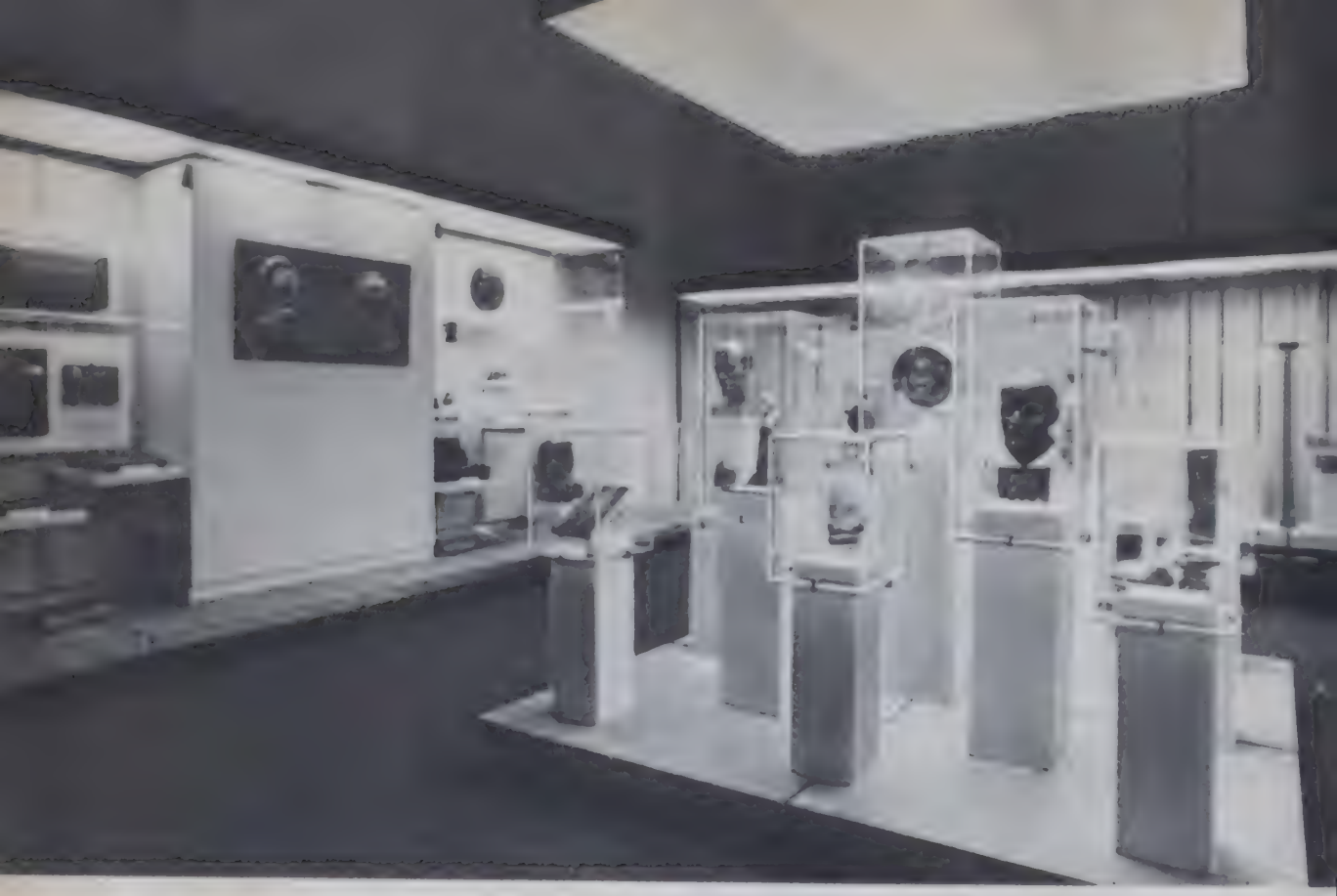
Documents and materials in other halls reveal the image of V. I. Lenin in cinema and theatre. The film sequences of Lenin in real life attract special attention, although these are few in number.

In one of the halls there are more than 350 documentary photographs of the places where V. I. Lenin lived, worked, visited or stayed en route. The photographs are arranged in chronological order–from his home in Simbirsk where Lenin was born, to the Mausoleum on Red Square where he lies in rest. Here one can see the flourescent talking map which points out the memorial places of Lenin, and watch slides as well.

The permanent exhibit on the theme "V. I. Lenin and the Present-Day Revolutionary Movement" is located in the largest hall on the third floor. The materials of this exhibition portray V. I. Lenin as the man of genius who continued the revolutionary teachings of K. Marx and F. Engels, theoretician and leader of the socialist revolution, and reveal the basic revolutionary forces of the present–the

The interior of the Ulyanov family hall

This hall exhibits photos of the places where Lenin lived and worked



The hall exhibiting gifts to Lenin from working people

worldwide system of socialism, the struggle of the working class in capitalist countries, and the national liberation movement of our time.

* * *

The Museum always has many visitors. In groups and alone, for the first time and repeatedly, old folks and schoolchildren, Soviet people and foreigners constantly visit the Museum. The Octobrists, the youngest of Soviet schoolchildren, get their red neckties here, and then they become pioneers, members of the mass children's organisation. High-school students come to the Museum to lessons in scientific communism and history. Guests coming to Moscow, as a rule, are guests to the Museum.

It is 10:00 a.m. The doors to the Museum open. The slightly emotional voice of the guide resounds:

"Vladimir Ilyich Lenin was born on April 22, 1870." Thus begins the journey through the immense, historic biography of V. I. Lenin who is "more alive today than all the living".

The Museum's main staircase

A fragment of Vladimir Ulyanov's room in Simbirsk

The second floor corridor

The interior of Hall No. 4

ОКТЯБРЬСКАЯ
НОВУЮ ЭПОХУ

The early decrees issued by the Soviet Government are on display in Hall No. 10

General view of Hall No. 14

A mosaic portrait of Lenin

Exhibits in Hall No. 19

The Museum is not only for excursions. It also arranges classes in history and scientific communism for high-school students. Nine-year-olds come here on Lenin's birthday to enroll in the USSR Young Pioneer Organisation named after him.

Information on the Museum's Hours

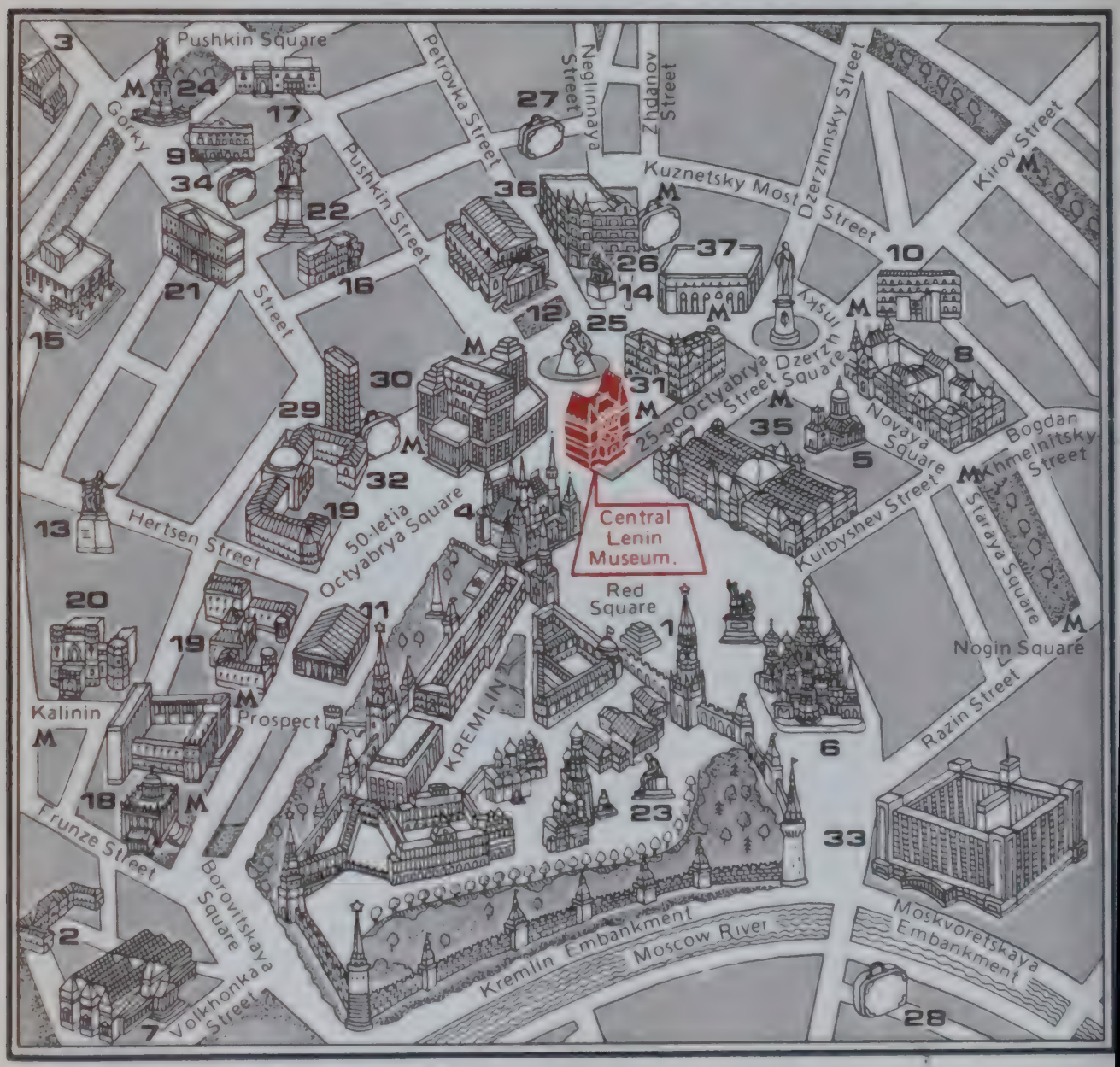
The Central Lenin Museum is open to visitors daily except Mondays from 11:00 a. m. to 7:00 p. m. in winter, and from 10:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. in summer.

The telephone number for the tour office is 295-48-08.

The museum's address: 2 Revolution Square. Transport: metro to "Revolution Square" Station, bus nos. 3, 5, 111. Entrance to the Museum is free.

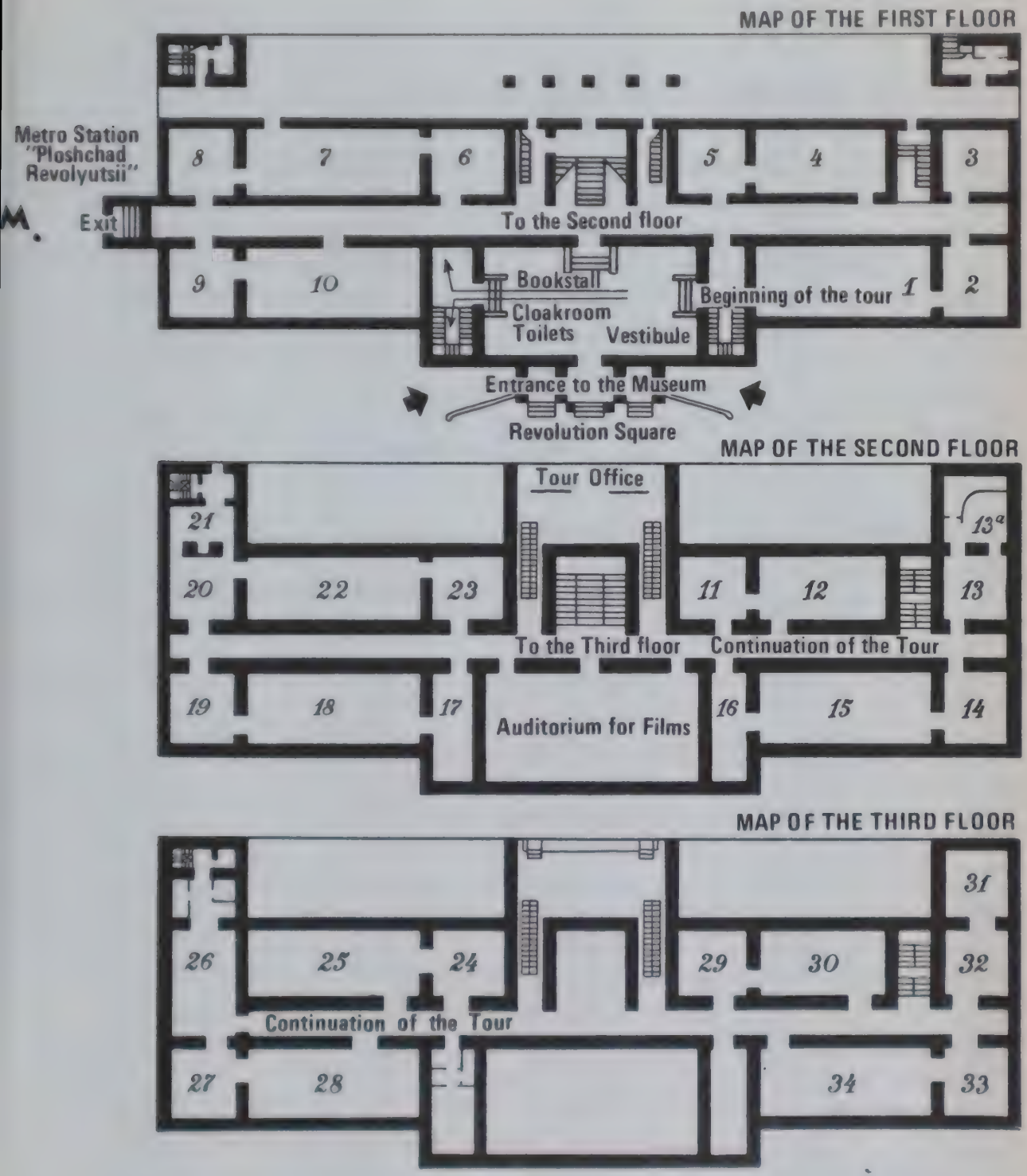
The museum gives thematic tours, survey lectures and lectures on various themes, shows films about V. I. Lenin, gives Lenin readings and conferences on theory, and arranges meetings with Party and labour veterans.

MAP OF THE CENTRE OF MOSCOW



Marked by numbers:

1. Lenin Mausoleum
2. Marx and Engels Museum
3. Museum of the Revolution in the USSR
4. Historical Museum
5. Museum of the History and Reconstruction of Moscow
6. Museum of the Pokrovsky Cathedral (St. Basil's Cathedral)
7. Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts
8. Polytechnical Museum
9. N. Ostrovsky Museum
10. Mayakovsky Museum
11. Central Exhibition Hall
12. Bolshoi Theater of the USSR
13. Chaikovsky Conservatory
    Chaikovsky Monument
14. Maly Theater of the USSR
    A. Ostrovsky Monument
15. Gorky Theater of the USSR, new building
16. Gorky Theater of the USSR, old building
17. Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theater
18. Lenin State Library
19. Moscow State University, old buildings
20. The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries
21. Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies
22. Monument to Yury Dolgoruky, Founder of Moscow
23. V. I. Lenin Monument in the Kremlin



24. Pushkin Monument
25. Karl Marx Monument
26. Hotel Berlin
27. Budapest Hotel
28. Bucharest Hotel
29. Intourist Hotel
30. Moscow Hotel
31. Metropole Hotel
32. National Hotel
33. Russia Hotel. Central Concert Hall
34. Central Hotel
35. State Department Store–GUM
36. Moscow Central Department Store–TSUM
37. Children's World Store–Detsky Mir

Lenin Museums in the USSR

There are over 500 Lenin memorials in the Soviet Union. Many of them are under the protection of the Government, and are marked with special commemoration plaques. The Lenin museums are of special significance.

The following is a list with addresses of several of these museums. The memorial places where Lenin lived and worked, now turned into museums, are marked with asterisks.

Baku	123a Neftyaniki Prospect
Kasan	58 Ulyanovs St.*
	18 Lenin St., University*
Kiev	57 Vladimirskaya St.
Krasnoyarsk	27 Markovsky St.*
	2 Melkombinatskaya St.*
	Ship-museum *St. Nikolai* (in the vicinity of Dubrovinsky St. and Surikov St.)
Leningrad	5/1 Khalturin St.
(and region)	7 Ilyich Lane, Apt. 13*
	52 Lenin St., Apt. 24*
	17a Desyataya Sovietskaya St., Apt. 20*
	1 Serdobolskaya St., Apt. 20*
	32 Karpovka River Embankment, Apt. 31*
	5 Khersonskaya St., Apt. 9*
	Proletarskaya Diktatura Square, Smolny*
	2 Emelyanov St., Razliv Station*
	Tarkhovka Station*
	Ilyichovo Settlement*
	15 Rubezhnaya St., Vyborg*
Lvov	20 Lenin Prospect
Moscow	2 Revolution Square
(and region)	1 Lenin Square
	Kremlin, V. I. Lenin's office and apartment*
	Gorki-Leninskie*
	Ilyich St., Kaliningrad*
	47 Lenin Prospect, Podolsk*
Pskov	3 Lenin St.*
	5 Iskra Lane*
Riga	17 Tsesu St.*

	18 Kirov St., Apt. 5*
Tashkent	Lenin Prospect
Tbilisi	29 Rustaveli Prospect
Ulyanovsk	Centenary of Lenin's Birth Square
	58 Lenin St.*
Shushenskoye	Shushenskoye Settlement, Krasnoyarsk Territory*

Lenin Museums Abroad

German Democratic Republic	Leipzig, Rosa Luxemburg Strasse, 19/21
	Leipzig, Russenstrasse, 48*
Mongolian People's Republic	Ulan-Bator, 1 Nairamdlyn Gudamps
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	Aden, Krater-Aden
Polish People's Republic	Warsaw, Al. Gen. K. Swierczewskiego, 63
	Krakow, Ul. Topolowa, 5
	Krakow, Ul. Królowej Jadviga, 41*
	Bialy Dunajec, Ul. Lenina, 7*
	Poronin, Ul. Lenin, 160*
	Nova Targ, Ul. Harzerska, 10*
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	Prague, Hybernska, 7
	Bratislava, Ul. Štefanikova, 21a
Finland	Tampere, Hallituskatu, 19
	Helsinki, Sörnäisten Rantatie, 1*
France	Paris, Marie-Rose, 4*

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